The New-York Times.

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HAS HE COME?

The Grand Duke Alexis Reported off Sandy Hook.

One of the Imperial Fleet said to be Riding at Anchor.

The Other Russian Vessels Hourly Expected.

High Winds and Heavy Seas Prevailing Outside.

No Communication Had with the Strange Frigate.

Excitement in the City Over the Reported Arrival.

At about 5 o'clock last evening the Russian flag was hoisted over the Astor House, signalizing the arrival of the Russian fleet below, and the news spread like wildfire through the City. Soon after the signal was made from the Astor House, the following dispatch was received at the TIMES office:

"At 4:15 P. M. a Russian frigate appeared in sight from the Highlands, coming from the south-east, which is supposed to be one of the fleet accompanying the Grand Duke ALEXIS to this country."

At a later hour the Signal-master at Sandy Hook sent the following additional dispatch:

"One of the Russian fleet is passing the Highlands and coming up the Bay."

At midnight the following telegram was received:

"The Russian frigate before reported, passed in at the Hook at 6:10 P. M., and has anchored in the Lower Bay."

Up to the hour of our going to press these telegrams comprised all the intelligence that could be obtained. The weather was so rough outside, it blowing heavily from the north-west, that our reporter stationed at the Hook probably could not board the stranger, as no news has been received from him. It appears to be quite certain that the Russian Grand Duke is approaching our shores, if he has not in reality arrived. The imperial fleet has no doubt been scattered by the gale, and the remaining vessels of the convoy will probably be sighted today.

The squadron designated by the United States Government to receive our Imperial visitor with becoming honors is riding quietly at anchor inside the bar. As soon as the gale subsides, the revenue cutter *Northerner*, Capt. McGOWAN, will approach and "speak" the strange vessel, when, if it proves to be one of the long looked-for fleet the necessary arrangements for the Grand Duke's reception will be perfected.

As has been already stated in the TIMES, the Grand Duke ALEXIS is a Lieutenant in the navy, Captain in the Imperial Guard, and a Colonel of an infantry regiment. In his suite are Adj.-Gen. and Vice-Admiral POSSIET, the Grand Duke's guardian, the Actual High Councillor of State Vessily, Actual Councillor of State Macline, Professor of the English Language to the Imperial Family, Count OLSONFLIEFF, Lieutenant of the horse artillery of the Guards and Aide-de-Camp to the heir to the throne, and Count SHONONLOFF, Cornet of Hussars of the Guard and personal attendant on his Imperial Highness Grand Duke VLADIMIR ALEXANDROWITCH.

The following is a correct list of the vessels and officers of the Russian squadron:

Frigate *Svetlana*, carries ten guns, eight-inch rifle bore, steel, breech-loaders, and is 3,090 tons burden and 450 horse power. List of officers—General Adjutant Vice-Admiral POSSIET, Chief of the Squadron; Oscar Kremer, Adjutant to the Emperor, commander of the frigate; Captain, Lieut. Leonide Michiloff, first officer; His Imperial Highness Prince Alexis Alexandrovitch, officer of the first watch; Lieutenants, Alex. Delivrong, Feodore Hessen, Ivan Kosloff, Constantine Lang, (Pay-master,) Karl Tudor, (Flag Officer,) Prince Yakoff Schakofski; Passed Midshipmen, Alexander Ergomistoff, Alexander Krüger, Alexander Menshikoff; First Artillery Officer, Nicolay Defojensky; First Master, Staff Captain Michael Hochloff; Junior Masters, Second Lieut. Valerian Kazarinoff and Ensign Peter Novitsky; Chief Engineer, Second Lieut. Peter Mackinin; Assistant Engineers, Ensigns Peter Zotoff and Constantine Petroff; Storemaster, Lieut. Vassilly Sholkunoff; Commissary, Vassilly Ivanhoff; Store-keeper, Vassilly Philipoff; Chaplain, Pakomy; Head Surgeon, Vladimir Kadrin; Assistant Surgeon, Vladimir Popoff; Midshipmen—Alexander Bertakoff, Victor Jamsh, Marmal Beroff, Vladimir Vlooff, Ivezanca Toretenoff, Joan Lebedoff, Paul Nicolaeff, third assistant engineer.

Corvette *Bogatire*, eight guns, four-inch rifle-bore, steel breech-loaders, and four rifle-bore brass eight-pounders, 2,155 tons, 360 horse-power. List of officers—Commander, Capt.-Lieut. Dimitre Sharoff; Lieuts. Yakoff Geldebrand, (first officer;) Fedore Timirazoff, Vladimin Long, Nicolay Potemkin, Constantine Ostelitsky, Peter Chikofsky; Passed Midshipman, Peter Venokuruff; Pay-master, Alexander Von Glasanupp; Artillery Officer, Second Lieut. Nicolay Pokoopkv; Master Ensign, Yokoff Golomet; Assistant Master, Constantine Takaroff; Chief Engineer, Second Lieutenant Polikarp Korsak; Assistant Engineers, Platon Ivanhoff, and Ensign Vladimir Varsoloff; Chaplain, Platon; Midshipmen, Jarif Melefsky, Peter Timofiyeff, Gustav Schmidt, Alexander Bogertversky, Constantine Domojeroff, Ivganea Von Ruktershell, Nicolay Beklemishoff, Peter Ostelitsky; Third Assistant Masters, Polikar Paveloff, Ludwig Helerts, Victor Samuelenko; Second Assistant Engineers, Alexander Tronkanoff, Leopold Yacobsen, Shepan Kusmin; Surgeon, Otton Krocofsky.

Clipper *Abreck*, seven guns, three six-inch rifle-bore steel breech-loaders and four rifle bore brass eight-pounders, 1,069 tons, 300-horse power. List of officers: Commander, Capt.-Lieut. Frederick Shantz; Lieutenants, Nicolay Valetzky, (first officer,) Alexander Sedensner, Oscar Stark, Prince Cergy Uktomsky, Paul Levenhagen, (Pay-master,) Alexey Zinkoff; Passed Midshipman, Constantine Cleopin; Master, Ensign Peter Karakin; Engineers, Ensigns Nicolay Von Eltsner and Lavrentu Reiter; Surgeon, Apollon Juraploff; Midshipmen, Gregory Zoloff, Feodore Vichnevetzy and Baron Carl Ungern Schternberg; Third Assistant Master, Cergy Vajalinsky; Third Assistant Engineers, Profirian Daniloff and Vladimir Nabotoff.

The magnificent and most cordial reception accorded the lamented FARRAGUT and the officers of his fleet when they were in Russia, in 1867, is still fresh in the minds of all Americans. During the three weeks that they remained in Russia a universal desire was constantly manifested to promote the pleasure and add to the comfort of our officers. Every hour they were the recipients of some marked attention, and nothing appeared to afford more decided satisfaction to their entertainers than the assurance that they felt at home in the land of the Czar. It for no other motive than the grand ovation given our great naval hero, the Grand Duke ALEXIS and the officers of the Russian fleet should be the recipients of the warmest hospitalities at the hands of the American people during their stay in the United States. That New-York will do her part there can be but little doubt, and it is not too much to say that Prince ALEXIS and the Russians will receive as grand a reception as has ever been given any of her distinguished visitors.

THE BALL AND SUPPER.

The Arrangements for the Grand Duke's Reception at the Academy—Toilettes to be Worn—Decorations of the Banquet Hall.

The grand ball to be given in honor of the much-longed for ALEXIS, at the Academy of Music, about eight or ten days after his arrival, will be one of the finest terpsichorean spectacles ever witnessed in this City. The ball will be under the direction of the Committee of prominent citizens who have charge of the Grand Duke's reception, among whom Mr. ALFRED BIERSTADT and Mr. HENRY BERGH are the most active in perfecting the arrangements, assisted by the experience of Mr. HENRY KINGSLAND, of the Academy of Music, and others. It is understood that the price of tickets has been fixed at $10 for a gentleman alone, and $5 for every lady. The tickets are to be disposed of by the Committee, and are to be placed in the hands of none but persons who they, after due inquiry, find to be thoroughly respectable. All shoddy aspirants for good society, Ring politicians and corner liquor-store millionaires are to be rigidly tabooed. If there can be anything for hypercritics to find fault with upon the score of the ball's company, it will be that the intense respectability of the assemblage may incline them to be more grave than gay, as is most befitting a festive gathering.

Among the toilets to be worn upon the grand occasion, there will be exquisite and costly dresses of silks, satins and velvets, covered with laces whose price would buy a small farm in the Great West; brocaded silk flounced, and *poult de soie* petticoats with velvet trains and stomachers, or rather waistcoats, cut in square lappels and trimmed with rare old point lace. Dresses like these will be worn by courtly dames and scheming mammas, who hope to catch the possible heir to an Empire before the Russian frigates bear him homeward. Many toilets, not so costly, yet charming in their tasteful simplicity, will be abundant. One of the most beautiful of these will be a dress of sky-blue crape over tulle of the same shade, the crape forming two skirts, embroidered and fringed with white silk. Some of the most conspicuous dresses will be composed of handsome *faille*, or *pout de soie*, oddly and strongly contrasted in hues new to the City this Winter. Of these colors, there will be for example, plum color and pale blue, violet and pink, brown and maize, black and pale coffee tint, light green and salmon, dark olive and tea rose, crimson and ashes of roses, dove color with bronze green, and brown and maize. Such will be the charming dresses of tulle and tarlatan of white and light colors, garnished with artificial roses and tastefully contrasting flowers. To speak of the gems, jewels and golden ornaments to be worn by the ladies would be to reproduce a catalogue of such as are to be found at TIFFANY'S, BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, and other great jewelers'.

The Academy will be upholstered and decorated in the highest style of art. Upon the night of the Grand Duke's ball the spacious theatre will have its present charms added to by brilliant gas-jets arranged in the shape of appropriate mottoes, a profusion of natural flowers shedding their sweetness throughout the ball-room, and fountains throwing up a glittering spray of choice perfume, to add to the scent-laden air. The Russian and American flags, draped gracefully, will blend their colors with those of other nations, and costly statuary, loaned for the occasion, will also be used as decorations. One thousand four hundred yards of rich and expensive carpeting have been ordered to cover the floors of the Academy, and Nilsson Hall, on Fifteenth-street, which will be connected by entrances with the Academy. The festivities will begin at an early hour in the evening. The guests will enter at the grand entrance to the Academy. Here the ticket-holders will be met by gentlemen of the Reception Committee, wearing blue badges, who will subject them to a careful examination, to be satisfied that they are entitled to admission. All invited guests, as well as those who pay, will receive a small ticket, with coupon attached, bearing the stamp, "Alexis Ball and Reception," and will also be given, at the same time, as a memento of the ball, a large ornamental ticket, bearing the Russian double-headed eagle and the American flag. It will read as follows:

RECEPTION BALL,
At the Academy of Music,
At 9 o'clock,
In Honor of His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis.
Executive Committee.
(Signatures of the Committee.)

Gentlemen of the Press will be required to show properly prepared credentials, which will give them admission to all parts of the Academy. ALEXIS will not enter by the main doors of the Academy, but will be taken with Minister CATACAZY in the special conveyance, now prepared and waiting for him, to Nilsson Hall, on Fifteenth-street. Here he will be received by gentlemen of the Committee, especially detailed for the pleasant duty, and will be ushered into a private reception-room, gorgeously fitted up and furnished. From this room he will be conducted to the Academy.

That he will dance is beyond question, should not some untimely accident intervene with his movements. Who will be the lucky partners chosen, will depend somewhat upon the staid gentlemen of the Floor Committee, who will be known by their red badges. Ladies desirous of a dance with the Duke, should pay especial court to these guardians of the floor. When the hour for the banquet approaches, the Grand Duke will not suddenly vanish to reappear as in fairy tales, but will be led during the performance of choice strains of the best musicians, under the skillful baton of M. JULLIEN, to the banquet hall, from which all but the servants will be excluded.

Nilsson Hall, where the banquet is to be given, is a new hall, never before opened to the public, and is for the first time given a name, by authority of its owner, in the TIMES. The Hall will be covered with costly carpet, and its walls decorated with Russian and American flags, and flags of all nations. A table forty-seven feet long and seven feet wide will be placed upon a platform two feet high, and will front the entrance from the Academy. The Grand Duke, President GRANT and Cabinet, the Russian Minister, the Russian Admiral and officers of the fleet, special guests, and a few of the Committee, will sit at this table—the Duke in the centre and facing the Academy—to partake of the good things prepared. Over the platform flags will be draped to form a canopy. Around the four sides of the hall, below the platform, will be arranged the tables for the guests, who will be served, *à la carte*, from one side of the table, and standing, no seats being provided. Behind the tables will be ranged the servants, in full dress suits of black, with white gloves. In the centre of the hall will be the music-stand, handsomely set off with flowers, and from which first-class artists will discourse strains of choice music while the guests enter rom the academy, stop to eat, pass around the room in a continuous stream, taking meanwhile a look at the Grand Duke, and make their exit at the doors where they entered to again join in the dance and promenade. The gentlemen of the Supper Committee will wear badges of the same color as those of the Floor Committee. The service of the Grand Duke's table will be of solid silver. The chief ornaments in pastry will be two temples, with the Russian national flags upon them, and equestrian figures of the Czar Alexander inside; two temples surmounted with the American flags, inclosing equestrian figures of WASHINGTON; two frigates, one Russian and the other American; two fanciful Charlottes Imperial; and two curiously made meringues, with the Russian coat of arms—as ALEXIS is not the heir to the throne, etiquette will not allow of the use of the royal standard. Among the dishes in the bill of fare, notable for their names, are suprême poulet à la Russe, filet de bœuf à la Catacasy, filet de quails, à la suprême sauce and scollops of partridges à la Victoria.

Three thousand tickets have been issued to the ball, and supper is to be provided for 2,500 persons. The bill of fare provided for the public table will be of the same excellence as that of the Grand Duke's, and the tables will be profusely and tastefully ornamented with pastry and flowers. Wine of the finest quality will flow, and regular toasts will be drunk at the Grand Duke's table. The toasts will be complimentary to Russia and America, and the *entente cordiale* between the two countries, the Czar ALEXANDER, the President of the United States, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, Russian and American navies, &c., &c. It is probable that ALEXIS will go to the Clarendon after a reasonable length of time spent at the banquet.

AN IMPERIAL ROMANCE.

How Kaiser Wilhelm's Sister was Woed and Won—The Courtship of Alexis' Grandfather—Characteristics of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

It will be remembered that the Emperor WILLIAM I., of Germany, immediately after the preliminaries of peace had been signed at Versailles, sent to St. Petersburg a telegram, in which he expressed to the Czar his gratitude for the friendly attitude which Russia had maintained during the progress of the Franco-Prussian war, and in which he candidly and courteously admitted that Germany was indebted to this sincere friendship of her powerful Eastern neighbor for the comparatively limited dimensions of the gigantic conflict. Unquestionably the political interests of Russia, and beyond all, her well-known policy in the Eastern question, have mainly contributed to her partiality for Prussia; but by no means an insignificant share in this partiality must also be attributed to personal considerations—to that near relationship which for upward of half a century has existed between the dynasties of Russia and Prussia; for His Imperial Majesty ALEXANDER II., the present Emperor of Russia, is a son of the Princess CHARLOTTE of Prussia, the once lovely sister of the present Emperor of Germany.

The betrothal and marriage of this Princess with NICHOLAS, who was then only a Grand Duke, but became afterward Emperor of Russia, forms one of the sweetest and most romantic love episodes in the world of European Courts, which is usually so devoid of love and romance, and would, on that account alone, deserve being remembered, quite regardless of the historical interest which will hereafter adhere to all the members of the family of the conqueror of France. The Princess CHARLOTTE was born in the year 1798, and was the eldest daughter of King FREDERICK WILLIAM III. of Prussia, and his beautiful and accomplished wife, Queen LOUISA. Her early childhood elapsed amid scenes of terror and humiliation for the royal family of Prussia, and no one would at that time have ventured to predict for her the brilliant career which Providence kept in store for this child, born and brought up under such fatal auspices. There might, indeed, be made an exception in favor of her mother, who, with that prophetic intuition which seems to have been the distinguishing feature of that high-minded woman, wrote one day to her father, the Duke of MECKLENBURG, the following lines about her daughter:

"CHARLOTTE is given to silence and reserve, but under her apparent coldness she conceals a warm and loving heart. Her indifference and pride are but the dull outside of a diamond of the purest water, which will some day shine forth in its brilliant lustre. Her bearing and manners are noble and dignified. She has but few friends, but these are warmly attached to her. I know her value, and predict for her a brilliant future, if she lives long enough."

The young Princess was in truth a very frail and delicate creature—one of those tender flowers which seem to wait for the kind hand of the gardener to transplant them into a warmer clime. She was charming and handsome; but her beauty was rather that of the pale lily than of the blooming rose. CHARLOTTE was just sixteen, when in the year 1814, the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, on his way to the camp of the allied armies in France, passed through Berlin, and was warmly welcomed as an honored guest at the royal palace. The description which those who saw and knew the Grand Duke at that time have given of the incomparable graces of his person and mind makes it easy for one to imagine that the heart of a young girl just budding into womanhood was captivated and charmed by him almost at first sight. Well he might have said, like Cæsar, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*" The Princess fell in love with him, and, fortunately for her, the young Grand Duke returned her love passionately. The Grand Duke NICHOLAS had the reputation of being one of the handsomest, if not the very handsomest, man of his time; and his majestic and stately form, which measured no less than six feet and two inches, was considered unequaled in beauty not only in Russia but in all Europe. He was vigorous, strong, full of life and health, with broad shoulders and chest, while his small hands and feet were of the most aristocratic elegance; his whole figure realized the perfect model of manly and commanding beauty which the divine art of a sculptor of antiquity has immortalized under the features of the famous "Apollo Belvidere." His features were of the Grecian cast—forehead and nose formed a straight line, and his large, blue, sincere eyes, showed a singular combination of composure, sternness, self-reliance and pride, among which it would have been difficult for the observer to name the predominant expression. Those who would have looked closely and attentively into those remarkable eyes would have easily believed that their threatening glances would suffice to suppress a rebellion, to terrify and disarm a murderer, or to frighten away a supplicant; but there would have been but a few to believe that the sternness of these eyes would ever be so entirely softened as to beam forth nothing but love and kindness. Among these few was, however, the young Prussian Princess, who had drunk deep in their intoxicating fervor. It is true that she was the only person in the world in whose presence the Olympian gravity of his features gave way to a radiant cheerfulness which made his manly beauty perfectly irresistible. In such moments his magnificent brow, always the seat of meditation and thought, exhibited the serene beauty and attic grace of a young Athenian—the serious Pericles seemed by the invisible wand of a magician to have been transformed into youthful Alcibiades. Such is the flattering portrait which his contemporaries have drawn of the personal appearance of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS at the time of his arrival at Berlin. At that time, however, the matchless personal charms of the Grand Duke were not enhanced by political prospects of the most exalted character. He was not even eventually considered an heir to the Imperial Crown of Russia. It is true ALEXANDER I., his brother, had no children; but in the case of his death, which could not be expected soon, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was to inherit the throne of PETER the Great, and leave to NICHOLAS, at best, but the position of a first Prince of the blood. Nevertheless, FREDERICK WILLIAM, charmed alike by the beauty and intellect of his guest, and by the hope of uniting the sovereign houses of Prussia and Russia by the close ties of a family union, greeted the prospect of a marriage between the Grand Duke and his daughter with enthusiasm, especially when he discovered that the young folks themselves were very fond of each other. The King then delicately insinuated to his daughter that if she had taken a liking to the Grand Duke, and had reason to believe that the Prince entertained similar feelings toward her, their marriage would meet with no objection on his part. But the young Princess, although secretly delighting in a hope which so freely responded to the hidden wishes of her heart, was either too proud or too bashful to confess to her father her love for the Grand Duke, who had not yet made any declaration to her. In this manner the day approached on which the Grand Duke was to leave Berlin. On the eve of his departure a grand gala supper was given in his honor at the royal palace, and, by way of accident or policy, the young Princess CHARLOTTE was seated by the side of her distinguished admirer. The Grand Duke was uncommonly taciturn during the evening. His high forehead was clouded, and his gloomy eyes seemed to follow in the space vague phantoms flitting before his imagination. Repeatedly he neglected to reply to questions addressed to him, and when he was asked to respond to a toast which one of the Royal Princes had proposed in his honor, he seemed to awake from a profound dream, which had entirely withdrawn him from his surroundings.

Suddenly, as if by a mighty effort of his will, he turned to his fair neighbor and whispered so as only to be understood by her:

"So I shall leave Berlin to-morrow!"

He paused abruptly and looked at the Princess as if he was awaiting an answer, which expressed sorrow and grief on her part. But the Princess was fully as proud as the Grand Duke, and, overcoming the violent throbbing of her heart, she said politely to him: "We are all sorry to see your Imperial Highness leave us so soon. Would it not have been possible for you to defer your departure?"

"You will all be very sorry," muttered the Grand Duke, not entirely satisfied with the vagueness of sorrow which these words of the Princess implied. "But you in particular, Madame?" he added after some hesitation. "For it will depend upon you whether I shall stay or depart."

"Ah!" replied CHARLOTTE with her sweetest smile, "and what have I to do to keep your Imperial Highness here?"

"You must permit me to address you my admiration and homage."

"Is that all?"

"And you must encourage me to please you."

"That is much more difficult," said the Princess, with a deep blush, but at the same time her eyes beamed forth so much affection and delight that the Prince could see at a glance that his fondest hopes had been realized beforehand.

"During my short stay at Berlin," the Grand Duke continued, in the same tone of voice, "I have taken pains to study your character and your affections, and this study has satisfied me that you would render me very happy, while on the other hand I think I have some qualities which would secure your own happiness."

The Princess was overcome by emotion, and in her confusion did not know what to answer. At last she said: "But here, your Imperial Highness, in presence of the whole Court, at the public table, you put such a question to me!"

"Oh," replied the Grand Duke, "you need not make any verbal reply. It will be sufficient for you to give me some pledge of your affections. I see there on your finger a small ring whose possession would make me infinitely happy. Give it to me."

"What do you think of? Here in the presence of hundreds of spectators?"

"Ah, it can be easily done without being seen by anybody. Now, we are chatting so quietly with each other that there is not one among the guests who suspects what we are speaking about. Press the ring into a morsel of bread and leave it on the table; I will take the talisman and no one will notice it."

"This ring is really a talisman."

"I expect so. May I hope to hear its history?"

"Why not? My first governess was a Swiss lady by the name of WILDERMUTT. Once she went to Switzerland in order to enter upon an inheritance bequeathed to her by a distant relative. When she came back to Berlin a few weeks afterward, she showed me quite a collection of pretty and costly jewelry, which formed part of the inheritance. 'This is a curious old ring,' said I to her, as I put this old-fashioned little ring on my little finger. 'Does it not look queer and cunning?' Perhaps it is an old relic or talisman, and may have been worn for centuries ago by a pious lady who had received it from her knight, starting for the Holy Land.' I tried to take the ring from my finger again, but could not get it off; for I was a little fleshier then than now," said CHARLOTTE, smilingly. "My governess insisted on my keeping the ring as a souvenir. I accepted her present, and the ring has been on my finger ever since. Some time afterward, when I was contemplating its strange workmanship, I succeeded in pulling it from my finger, and was much surprised at seeing engraved on the inside some words, which, though nearly rubbed out by the wear of time, were still legible. Now, your Imperial Highness, what do you think were the words engraved on it? I think when you hear them you will take some interest in the ring."

"Ah! and pray what were they?"

"The words engraved upon the inside were 'Empress of Russia.' This ring had undoubtedly been presented by an Empress of Russia to the relative of Mme. WILDERMUTT, for I was told that both this lady and her mother had formerly belonged to the household of the Czarina, your august grandmother."

"This is really remarkable," said the Grand Duke, thoughtfully. "I am quite superstitious, and I am really inclined to regard this ring, if I should be happy enough to receive it from you as a pledge of your love, as an omen of very auspicious significance."

In answer to this second and even more direct appeal to her heart, the Princess took a small piece of bread, played carelessly with it, and managed to press the ring deeply into the soft crumbs. Then she dropped it playfully on the table quite close to the plate of her neighbor. And after this adroit exhibition of her skill as an actress, she continued to eat as unconcerned as if she had performed the most insignificant action of her life.

With the same apparent coolness and indifference, the Grand Duke picked up the bread inclosing the ring, took the latter out of its ingenious envelope, and concealed it in his breast, for it was too small to fit any of his fingers. It was this ring—both the pledge of CHARLOTTE'S love and the auspicious omen of his own elevation to the Imperial dignity—which NICHOLAS wore on a golden chain around his neck to the very last days of his life, and which, it is said, has even descended with him into the vault of his ancestors. Three years after, in 1817, Princess CHARLOTTE, then only nineteen years of age, and in the full splendor of beauty and happiness, made her entry into St. Petersburg by the side of her husband, whose eye had never looked prouder, and whose noble brow had never been more serene than at this happiest moment of his life. As he looked down upon the great multitude who had flocked from all parts of the vast Empire to greet the young Princess with shouts and rejoicings, and then again upon the fair young bride, perhaps the inscription of the ring recurred to his mind; for, bending his head quite close to the ear of CHARLOTTE, he whispered, "Now Empress of the hearts, and perhaps some day Empress of the realm."

At this moment the procession reached the main entrance of the Winter Palace, where ALEXANDER I., the Emperor, surrounded by a brilliant suite of Generals and courtiers, came to meet his beautiful sister-in-law, and conduct her into the sumptuous drawing-rooms of the magnificent palace of the Czar. Who could have credited it that eight years afterward the brilliant young Emperor would have breathed his last, and that NICHOLAS and CHARLOTTE would succeed him on the throne of Russia? Verily, the inscription upon the Grand Duke's engagement ring had proved prophetic.

KUKLUX PROCLAMATION.

Continuance of Disorder—The President Suspends the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Union County, South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The following is issued today:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State, whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State, and of the States within such State; and whenever, by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders, and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable; and

Whereas, Such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States; and whereas, by said act of Congress it is provided that, before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse; and whereas, on the third day of the present month of November, the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did exist in the County of Union, in the State of South Carolina, and recommending thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States, within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized; and whereas, the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies, within the county aforesaid, have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the Marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States, within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept and possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid; now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown; and do hereby suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus within the County of Union, in said State of South Carolina, in regard to all persons arrested by the Marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the order of said Marshal, deputy, or such military officer within said county, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid, during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of state.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Proceedings of the Civil Service Commission—Labor Reform Convention—Currency Returns and Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The Civil Service Commissioners today resumed their regular session, which had been interrupted by a week's recess. All the members were present excepting Mr. MEDILL, who is still detained in Chicago. The subject under discussion today was, "What exceptions are necessary to the proposed general rules in appointments."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

The Committee on Organization appointed by Labor Reform Party delegates who recently met in this city, have mailed some four or five hundred credentials to influential sympathizers with the cause in all parts of the Union. These, with the number of delegates that will be elected to attend the Convention on the 5th of December by Mechanic Associations and Labor Unions, will make it the largest Convention yet held in Washington. Some of the best talent in the United States is expected to be in attendance.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The resignation of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New-York was received at the Treasury today. SIMON J. STINE, Collector for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, and S. H. WILEY, Collector for the Sixth District of North Carolina, have also resigned. The above resignations have been accepted. FISK P. BREWER, of Connecticut, has been appointed United States Consul at Piræus, Greece.

TREASURY STATEMENTS.

The receipts of fractional currency during the week, amount to	$774,300
Shipments of fractional currency	819,000
Notes	1,168,000
The Treasurer holds in trust for national bank circulation	367,702,450
For public deposits	15,279,000
National bank circulation at this date	324,946,862
Internal revenue receipts today	270,096
For the month	4,284,677
Total for fiscal year, to date	50,870,687
National gold bank circulation to date	520,000

Balance in the Treasury at the close of business today:

Coin	$95,242,490
Currency	6,022,725
Certificates	18,715,400

The total amount of the redemptions of base coinage at the Philadelphia mint, under the act of March 3, 1871, is $373,739 39 in value—the number of the different kinds of coin being 21,937,488, consisting of copper and nickel one, two, three and five cent pieces.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Forty thousand sheep perished by the recent sand storm in Los Angeles County.

There is no intelligence at Salt Lake City from BRIGHAM YOUNG or ORSON HYDE.

Returns from forty-seven counties of Illinois give BEVERIDGE, the Republican candidate for Congressman at large, 13,500 majority.

The case of Mrs. FAIR was before the Supreme Court of San Francisco, yesterday, and argued on a motion for a new trial on technical grounds.

The First National Bank of Richmond yesterday paid a check altered from $36 to $3,600. The party presenting and drawing the money has not been discovered.

The health report at Philadelphia, yesterday, shows 100 deaths in that city from small-pox during the week, an increase of six over the week before.

ROBERT McALEER, aged seventy-two, was killed on the Worcester Railroad at Providence yesterday afternoon, while walking on the track.

EARLY EASON was yesterday sentenced by Judge FLAPPEN at Memphis to be hanged on the 29th of December for murdering EDWARD L. COLE last Spring.

LEVI BODINE and MOSES TERWILLIGER, both of Ulster County, arrested for murder, have been declared to be insane and sent to the Utica Asylum for the insane.

President SARMIENTO has vetoed the bill passed by the Congress of the Argentine Republic removing the capital from Buenos Ayres to Villa Maria, much to the satisfaction of the foreign residents.

HENRY MONTGOMERY, the accomplice of EZRA OWENS in the murder of EDMUND WEST, in Lewis County, West Virginia, in May, 1870, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

A convention of steam-boat men at Louisville yesterday adopted a memorial to Secretary BOUTWELL, asking the suspension of the enforcement of the Steam-boat law until a revision can be had.

Gov. HOFFMAN has pardoned BENJAMIN PEACHOUT, sentenced to be hanged in Wyoming County, for poisoning his wife. New evidence has been received which throws doubt on his guilt.

Major THOMAS L. WHITE, under sentence in the State Prison at Boston, for shooting a woman some two years ago, was pardoned yesterday. He is in the last stages of consumption.

A dispatch from Madison, Ohio, reports a vessel sunk in Lake Erie, two miles from shore, with three men lashed to the cross-trees. A tug has gone from Cleveland to their assistance. The name of the vessel is unknown.

At the meeting of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, held at Philadelphia yesterday, resolutions were adopted to obtain at once the written assent of the stockholders to lease the road to the Pennsylvania railroad.

The steam-ship *Holsatia*, of the Hamburg-American line, in leaving the harbor of Plymouth, England, en route to Hamburg, came in collision with a schooner, which sank before the most active exertions could save the crew. They all perished with the ill-fated vessel.

The journeymen bakers of Valencia, Spain, who have been on a strike for additional wages, attempted to prevent by violence the introduction of workmen and bread from the adjoining towns. A body of cavalry, however, succeeded in dispersing the mob and restoring order.

In a decision rendered at Washington, yesterday, Justice CARTTER said that, in his opinion, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution advanced women to full citizenship, and clothed them with the capacity to become voters.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday dissolved the injunction of the lower Court, presided over by Judge WYLIE, against the bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, authorizing the issue of bonds of the District Government to the amount of $4,000,000 to pay for street improvements, sewer work, &c.

The message of Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, was read to the Legislature on Friday. He recommends retrenchment in Territorial and county affairs, and that the Female Suffrage act be not repealed. He says that the women have made good jurors, and honest and competent office-holders.

A meeting of grain receivers who have lost grain, burnt in cars or elevators prior to its delivery to the consignees, was held Friday evening at Chicago. The North-western and Illinois Central Railroads refuse to pay for grain in their hands, since the loss was by the hand of God. But the consignees hold that there was no delivery. A committee was appointed to draw up a paper, to be signed by all who desire to prosecute the roads.

Physicians' Aid Association.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association took place last evening at the Mott Memorial rooms. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, JAMES ANDERSON, M. D.; first Vice-President, W. W. REESE, M. D.; second Vice-President, JOEL FOSTER, M. D.; Recording Secretary, J. S. MONELL, M. D.; Assistant Secretary, S. AYERS, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, H. S. SMITH, M. D.; Treasurer, E. H. JANES, M. D. Board of Trustees—Drs. GURDON BUCK, M. HERZOG, R. J. O'SULLIVAN, G. A. PETERS, ERNST KRACKOWIZER, ERSKINE MASON, C. L. MITCHELL, A. UNDERHILL and W. N. BLAKEMAN. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary indicated a prosperous condition of the Society, which is truly benevolent in its character. The object is to afford immediate relief to the families of deceased members, and the Association has already rendered valuable service in this respect.

STARTLING RAILROAD DISASTER

A Train of Cars Thrown Down an Embankment Forty Feet High—Remarkable Escape of the Passengers From Death—Many Seriously Injured.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 10.

The Burlington, Iowa, express-train, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Junction Railroad, due here at 4:25 P. M. yesterday, ran afoul of a cow at a point near Liberty, Ind., shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was thrown from the track and down an embankment about forty feet high. The train consisted of a locomotive, tender, baggage-car, Pullman sleeping-coach Vienna, and a passenger-coach, in the order named. The sleeping and passenger coaches were filled with passengers. No thought of the impending danger entered the minds of any of the passengers until the train went whistling through the empty air. Some of them were engaged in reading newspapers, others in conversation, when simultaneously with the jar came the cry of "Here we go" from one of their number. Some sprang to the left-hand side of the cars, (the fall was on the reverse side,) and were thus, in a measure, spared the terrible shock that followed when the cars touched the ground.

A large portion of the party received injuries of greater or less severity in the descent, and few retained their consciousness. Messengers from the neighboring town of Liberty were not long in reaching the spot, and rendered every possible assistance to the sufferers. The scene was a complicated one. The engine, broken all to pieces, was strewn around; the baggage-car was badly jammed up; the sleeping-coach, valued at about $20,000, was an utter ruin, and the passenger-coach was also considerably damaged. The victims, in every conceivable position almost, were lying in and about the wreck, and it was some time before all could be rescued, some having to be cut from the ruins. The engineer and fireman stuck to their engine until it struck the level, when they managed to jump from it in safety, although the engineer succeeded in plunging head deep into a mud-hole without difficulty.

The conductor of the train, Mr. C. B. PENDER, although badly cut about the head and otherwise injured, himself worked like a Trojan in aid of his charges. Mr. OAKES ROSE, the sleeping-coach conductor, also exerted himself manfully in aid of the sufferers, and did everything he could in the way of saving property, both individual and for the road. He received a bruised shoulder, and had several teeth knocked out.

Among the casualties we note the following: Mr. S. E. ARMSTRONG, of Burlington, Iowa, sustained severe cuts about the head and a fractured arm. His wife suffered from a bad cut in the head, and her nose was broken. Two children of this couple escaped without any injury worth mentioning. A Mr. WEIGHTLEY, wife, and child were also severely injured, and Mrs. MACK, of Terre Haute, was seriously cut and injured internally. A little son of Mr. HAWKINS, of Hamilton, was badly scalded and bruised; a Mrs. HILE, of Dunlapsville, Ind., injured internally; a Mrs. MILLER, of Moscow, Ohio, injured in a like manner, and an aged lady named Mrs. SCUDDER, who was bound for Hamilton, Ohio, was fatally hurt. Among the slightly injured, beside the two conductors, were EUGENE WEILER, of Hamilton, Ohio; J. M. RIDENOUR, of Indianapolis; GEO. SMITH, ticket clerk of the C. and I. J. Railroad; JOSEPH STEVENSON, of Wabash, Ind.; THOS. J. CURRY, of Vevay, Ind., and PATRICK CANTY, of Fayette County, Indiana. In fact every one of the thirty or forty persons aboard the train must have been hurt in some manner, and the only wonder is that the death record has not been materially increased by this most frightful accident. The sufferers were cared for in the only two houses near the spot, and a few of them were removed to Liberty for treatment. The train from Hamilton and the up country, which passed the spot about 4½ P. M., took aboard all who wished to continue on their journey, and arrived here with them at 9¾ P. M.

Large Seizure of Tobacco in Kentucky—The Manufacturers Held to Answer.

From the Louisville Commercial, Nov. 7.

Capt. WM. A. GAVETT, of the Revenue Department; Col. JOHN P. HALL, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Kentucky; Major ASHCRAFT, Deputy United States Marshal; Capt. CAMPION, and eleven men from Company D, Fourth United States Infantry, left Paducah, Ky., on the 25th of October, and were gone eight days, on an extensive raid through the First District of Kentucky, for the purpose of suppressing, if possible, the extensive tobacco frauds which have existed in that section for some time, and which have been bitterly complained of by tobacco dealers in this city and elsewhere through the Southern country.

At a place called "The Devil's Two Acres," in Calloway County, Kentucky, they found about 4,500 pounds of manufactured plug tobacco, which had been removed from the place of manufacture without being stamped or tax paid. This tobacco was in a secure log building, which stands within ten feet of the Tennessee line, and is owned by DANIEL L. ROGERS, who resides a few rods from the building, but over the line in Tennessee. Upon examination it was ascertained that this tobacco was manufactured at the factory of ROGERS & HUTCHENS, No. 17, First District of Kentucky, which is located three-quarters of a mile from this lot of "moonshine" tobacco.

The officers also found some of the same kind and class of manufactured tobacco secreted upstairs in the dwelling of SAMUEL H. ROGERS, who is one of the owners of the factory above mentioned. Collector HALL seized this factory and contents. Three of the ROGERS brothers were arrested. The tobacco found at these various places, amounting to about fourteen thousand (14,000) pounds, and machinery, screws, &c., were seized and all taken to Paducah. The wagon-train, numbering seventeen wagons, attracted considerable attention through the country and towns which they passed, and Paducah turned out *en masse* to see them enter the city. The Messrs. ROGERS had an examination before United States Commissioner PURYEAR, at Paducah, and were held to bail in the sum of $6,500 to appear at the United States Court on Wednesday next.

Complimenting the Workers for Reform—Resolutions by the Committee of Seventy.

The following resolutions, complimenting the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association for their efforts in behalf of the great work of reform, have been adopted by the Committee of Seventy:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are especially due to the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association for their valuable co-operation at the late election. Leaving the business of nominating candidates to other organizations, and asking nothing for themselves except to be informed where their services would be most useful, they devoted their time, their talents and their means in the most chivalrous spirit to the work of securing a fair election by addressing public meetings, by canvassing the wards, securing a registration of voters, attending as ticket distributors and challengers at the polls during the day, and as watchers during the count, showing conclusively that the work of one really patriotic man on such occasions is worth far more than that of any number of hired employes.

Resolved, That the said Association be especially recommended to organize in each of the Wards of the City, so as to be prepared at any future election, and particularly at the next charter election, to assist in the canvass, and to secure a fair vote and correct count of the votes.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, with an earnest request that such Association may be continued, as there will be much work for them to do in the future.

The following resolution was adopted by the Committee of Seventy in regard to the work done by the Council of Political Reform:

Resolved, That this Committee recognize with great satisfaction the services rendered for a long time past by the Council of Political Reform, in arousing public sentiment by publications and personal efforts of its members, and by action through Ward organizations, and the success of the Committee in securing the union of all parties on suitable candidates is largely due to the co-operation of such Council, through a convention which they invited for the purpose.

The resolutions were signed by Col. HENRY G. STEBBINS and Mr. ROSWELL D. HATCH, the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee of Seventy.

Reunion of Company B of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

The twelfth anniversary of the organization of Company B of the Twenty-second Regiment was celebrated at the Armory, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. There was a large attendance of officers and members of the National Guard present, and the reunion passed off in a very enjoyable manner, its success being greatly contributed to by Lieut. PEARSALL, Mr. SCOTT and others, who had charge of the arrangements. Among those who participated in the entertainment were Col. PORTER and staff, Ex-Col. REMMEY, Capt. COLFAX, Lieut. BOGART and others. The Company is composed of a fine body of men, and its strength has been largely increased by its popular commander, Capt. ALBERT E. COLFAX.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Rumors of a Papal Declaration of Sovereignty.

Conflicting Accounts Respecting the French Minister to America.

The Crown Prince of Italy to Visit Rome.

A Terrible Railroad Accident in Missouri.

Two Soldiers Killed and Thirty-one Badly Injured.

Republican Successes in the State of Mississippi.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Reopening of the Roman Question—Marriage of a Bonaparte—Disastrous Freshet in the Tiber.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Prince DE CHIGI ALBANI, Papal Nuncio, had a long interview with the Count DE REMUSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday. The *Constitutionnel* of today says the pair discussed a forthcoming protest of the Pope, in which the Holy Father will declare himself the sole King of Rome, and will announce his determination to hold no official intercourse with any foreign representatives at the Court or near the person of VICTOR EMANUEL. It is stated here that the first duty of the Duc D'HARCOURT, on his arrival at Rome, will be to present to Cardinal ANTONELLI a formal protest against the publication of a portion of the French Minister's confidential correspondence with the Pontifical Secretary.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11.—The Bank of Belgium has today reduced its rate of discount to four per cent. Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, notorious for his participation in the assassination of VICTOR NOIR, was married today at the French Legation in this city to Mlle. RIFFLIN. The *Indépendance Belge*, in its Paris letter of yesterday's date, reaffirms the appointment of M. JULES FERRY as French Ambassador to Washington.

ROME, Nov. 11.—Prince HUMBERT will arrive in this city on the 14th inst. The Autumn floods of the Tiber have recently done much damage, but the waters are now subsiding.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Railway Disaster in Missouri—A Train Loaded with Soldiers Thrown from the Track.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—As a passenger-train of the Northern Missouri Railroad which left here yesterday morning, having two cars containing ninety-five recruits for New-Albany attached, was approaching Wellsville, ninety miles north of this city, about noon, and running on a down grade at a high-rate of speed, a rail broke, and the two rear cars, containing the recruits, jumped the track and rolled down the embankment, turning two or three times. Only two persons were killed outright, but there were between twenty and thirty wounded, several of them, it is feared, fatally. All the wounded were taken to Wellsville, and promptly cared for by the Railroad Company. Both cars were badly smashed. But for the platform of the ladies' car preceding the soldiers' car pulling out, the remainder of the train would have been dragged from the track, and the magnitude of the disaster increased.

LATER.—Information respecting the accident yesterday on the Northern Missouri Railroad is still very meagre. The only additional news is that two of the soldiers have died and that thirty-one others are more or less injured. Efforts have been making all day to obtain the names of the wounded, but the officials of the road manifest very little disposition to furnish information to the public. The expected list of names, therefore, has not been received.

THE SOUTH.

Election Returns from Mississippi—A Republican Majority in Both Houses.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11.—Sufficient returns have been received to indicate with certainty the political complexion of the Legislature. The House of Representatives will have sixty-one Republicans, fifty-three Democrats and two Independent. The Senate will have twenty-four Republicans and twelve Democrats. The last Senate stood twenty-six Republicans and seven Democrats; the last House, eighty-five Republicans and twenty-two Democrats. In all the large counties where the Republicans are strong the Democrats put forth no ticket. The Democrats did not vote in Adams County, where there are over five thousand votes, largely Republican, and where only three thousand votes were polled. The same may be said of many other counties. The popular vote was not polled by many thousands. No disturbances have been reported from any quarter. Gov. ALCORN will, in a few days, resign, and turn the office over to Lieut.-Gov. POWERS. Gov. ALCORN goes to the United States Senate in December.

First Tokens of Winter—Heavy Snow-Storm in New-England.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 11.—A foot of snow fell here last night, and the sleighs are out in large numbers.

The weather is moderating.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 11.—Snow fell here last night to a depth of eight or ten inches; in Farmington three inches, and at Livermore Falls, five inches.

BOSTON, Nov 11.—There was a light fall of snow here during the night.

Loss of a Fishing Schooner—Fortunate Escape of the Crew.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The British fishing schooner *Ocean Bird* took fire on George's Banks Nov. 1, and was scuttled. The crew, after remaining three days exposed in the rigging, were rescued by the British brig *New Dominion*, of Yarmouth, N. S., for Portland, and were landed at Gloucester on Friday.

A Boy Gagged in Nassau-Street—Property Worth $3,000 Stolen.

Yesterday afternoon HENRY PIAGET called at Police Head-quarters and stated to Superintendent KELSO that about noon yesterday three men entered his store, No. 86 Nassau-street, and, after gagging and binding a boy named LEWIS NIGER, aged fourteen years, who was in charge at the time, robbed the store of $3,000 worth of watches and watch movements. The rascals then carried the boy into a back room, bound his legs, and threw Mr. PIAGET'S coat over him. The lad could neither get up nor cry out, and had to remain in this painful position until the return of Mr. PIAGET, about an hour afterward. The boy's mouth was cut and scratched where the gag had been forced in by the brutes. The gag is at head-quarters, and consists of a piece of wood with two strips of leather nailed to it. The detectives are at work on the case, and the boy thinks that he can identify the parties who committed the robbery.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SUNDAY MUSINGS.

I.

Come hither, friends! Come hither, friends!
So great the joy Our Father sends,
I want to share with you.
For He hath made the blind receive
New sight! Come, help me to believe
The miracle is true.

"O what the joy! and whence the beam,
That lights your look as with the gleam
Of waters in the waste!"
Come kneel by me, on bended knee;
Ye must stoop low if ye would see,—
Lower, if ye would taste!

Sweet friends, ye know the little grave
To which my heart would crawl, and crave,
As 'twere a worm o' the dust!
I writhed so low, it rose so high,
The mound that shut out all the sky:
So broken was my trust.

This morn I sought it!—hardly one
Of all my unshed tears would run;
Instead—from out the sod—
A spring had gusht through dust and weeds,
And in the light of God it feeds
My life, direct from God.

II.

We are not only where we seem,
But, lighted by some mystic gleam,
Live also in a world of dream!

Some heavenward Window opes above
The shut-up soul, to lean out of,
Or let in waiting wings of love.

And thence we pass out of our night
A little nearer to the light;
Transfigured in the eternal sight.

And oft when darkness fills the place,
I kneel with dawn upon my face:
I feel the infinite embrace.

Beyond the clouds 'tis golden day,
Soft airs of heaven about me play,
They waft all weariness away.

Dear friends I see no longer here
Are with me: I can feel them near;
So tenderly they come to cheer!

And there in secret life is fed,
Till full in flower it lifts the head,
With all its leaves to heaven outspread.

And by the peace within my breast;
All stormy passions rockt to rest;
I know that God hath been my guest.

—*Gerald Massey, in the Sunday Magazine.*

THE GHOST OF RUSSIAN HILL.

A great deal has been written about the large trees, the magnificent scenery and the vast gold-fields of California. Even its mammoth vegetables and delicious mutton have had their honorable mention. In short, I do not know of much connected with the country that we are unacquainted with. There's one thing, however, that has not been told of within my knowledge—and that is a Californian ghost. The subject has at least the recommendation of rarity; and perhaps it may be found to possess some interest. For myself, I give no opinion upon the point; I could not at the time; but I will truthfully and faithfully record the story as it was said to happen, and was related to me by the poor woman whose belief at least could not be shaken in it, and over a portion of whose life it had exercised so strange an influence.

It was in the year 1854, and I was living at San Francisco. Chancing to need some one to assist me in doing some plain sewing, Mr. Evans, one of the merchants of the town, and a man whose character for benevolence was known far and wide, gave me the address of a Mrs. Addis. She was a superior person, quite a lady, he said, who had come to California from the Eastern States; and was reduced to live by her own exertions. He added that she had been recently very ill with nervous fever, was hardly strong enough yet for the harder work of washing—which she had before been taking in—and no doubt she would be glad of the lighter employment of sewing.

"Washing!" I exclaimed. "A superior person, quite a lady, and reduced to take in washing!"

"Ay," replied Mr. Evans, "and thankful to get it."

So, one morning, away I started for Mrs. Addis', climbing over the intervening sand-hills that lay between St. Annis Valley and my more centrally situated home. The streets were not then cut through or paved as they are now, so the expedition was quite a pilgrimage, and I was tired before I reached the cottage of Mrs. Addis. I recognized it by the description Mr. Evans had given: a pretty white dwelling with green blinds, standing in a garden surrounded by a picket fence, with an ornamental porch, over which a green vine was beginning to trail. All looked fresh and new; and it appeared she had not long got into it.

A little girl of nine was playing outside with a boy of three; another child a girl of perhaps six or so, sat wrapped in a shawl, watching them. She looked ill; and indeed there was a delicacy about them all. The moment they caught sight of me all three evinced considerable alarm, and ran in-doors. In a minute the eldest came out again, sent by her mother. Blushing very much, she said I must please excuse her for running away, but she and her little sister and brother were shy and not used to visitors. She was a gentle, pleasant-looking child; but in her face there lingered an expression as of some sudden fright, and I thought it must have been at me.

Mrs. Addis came to the door then. A pale, delicate-looking woman with a sweet face of suffering, and a refinement of manner that surprised me. It was next to impossible to believe that she could be doing the work of a common washerwoman. Alas, I had not then the experience I have acquired since, of what well-reared women may be reduced to by distress, when exiles in a foreign country.

The porch-door opened into the parlor, and we went in. It was tidily, nay, tastily furnished, with such articles as sojourners in San Francisco would most readily procure. A fresh matting covered the floor. Some cane-seated chairs, and a round table, stood about the room. Beside, there was a set of hanging shelves trimmed with fringe, and plenty of little ornaments and souvenirs, bespeaking home friendships and loving parting gifts from the other side of the continent. All this, and the woman's gentle manner and really pretty face, seemed more and more at variance with her hard calling; but as one sees these anomalies in a new country, as California was then, I came at last to the conclusion that, whatever circumstances had rendered it necessary for Mrs. Addis to work in the way she did, they had no power to destroy her natural refinement of mind with its old associations.

"You must excuse my little people, if you please," she went on to say. "They are like frightened hares, and fly for shelter at the sight of a strange face; indeed, we are none of us strong just now, though we are gaining health daily. All, except Nancy, my eldest, have had a long, weakening fever."

"Panama?" I suggested.

"No," she said, and shuddered a little, speaking slowly; "it was a nervous fever. I am just recovering from it myself, having had the most lengthened attack of the three."

And then I remembered that Mr. Evans had mentioned it—a nervous fever.

"What caused it?" I asked.

But to this question Mrs. Addis made no answer. An unmistakable shiver passed over her frame; and for the moment I thought she was going to faint.

"I beg your pardon," she said. "I have been much shaken in the nerves; jarred and worried. I do hope—I do trust that we shall all get well in time, now we are in this pleasant and peaceful house."

"Perhaps the house you lived in before was damp."

"No, I don't think it was damp; it was not that," she said. "It was on Russian Hill."

"Unhealthy perhaps in other ways?"

"Yes. Unhealthy—for us,"—and there ensued the shiver again. "About the work, ma'am: what is it you wish me to do?"

I sat and told her. I partook of some refreshment that they offered me—a mouthful of lunch, and some tea. And I came away strangely interested in Mrs. Addis and her gentle children, and quite determined that that first visit should not be the last.

"What is the mystery connected with her illness?" I asked Mr. Evans when I next saw him. "There seems to be one."

"It certainly does seem to be a mystery; one I believe that nobody can explain or account for," was the reply of Mr. Evans. "I daresay she will give you the history if you request it."

And in due time I obtained that history: and transcribe it as it was told to me, neither adding to it nor taking from it.

In early times the means of transit across the continent were so very dangerous and comfortless that, like the man who had choice of two roads, travelers were sure to wish they had taken the contrary one. The lengthened horrors of Cape Horn, the Indian perils on the plains, and the fearful fever on the Isthmus, gave ample themes for sympathy, curiosity, and endless surmise. Mrs. Addis had come by the Isthmus, and her voyage was marked by an all-absorbing sorrow, that swallowed up every smaller consideration of discomfort and annoyance—the death of her husband.

Mr. Addis had been a teacher all his life. Breaking down in health and spirits, as those who have much to do with the young sometimes do, he had undertaken the journey to California to recruit his strength, and also in the hope that he might find there some more profitable and less mentally laborious occupation. He died just as they came in view of Acapulco, and lay buried there, far from home and kindred. Poor Mrs. Addis came ashore with an aching heart, but a strong spirit, resolved to labor for the living of her children, the youngest of them nearly an infant, rather than undertake the voyage home again. Her father had been a poor clergyman; she had no friends in her native land capable of assisting her, and would not go back to be a burthen upon them. When one has to lose caste and work for a living, it is less hard to the mind to do it in a strange place. She did not know the work would be quite so menial, but she had put her shoulder to the wheel and took what came.

At first nothing offered; perhaps her visions were too high. She could only clasp her three children to her heart and pray to be helped to provide for them, not to die of starvation. Mr. Evans, who had been one of her fellow-passengers on board the *Sierra Nevada*, that had brought them up from the Pacific, and who had seen her husband laid to rest in Mexican soil, was very kind to her in her desolation.

Washing was paid for well in the place, for washer-women were scarce; and the notion came to her that she should set up in the calling. It no doubt caused her pride a cruel blow, herself a bitter heart-ache; perhaps a struggle, yes or no, with her spirit. But she resolved on it. She thought she would get day help for the hardest of the labor. Mr. Evans and one or two other gentlemen who had been witnesses to her misfortunes clubbed together to set her going. They found a cheap, pretty house, furnished, on Russian Hill, and placed her in it. It overlooked the entrance to the bay, and had a nice sweep of smooth ground around it, enclosed by a high paling, on which the linen could dry.

They went with her to take possession of it; Mr. Evans and a Mr. Harley, the latter carrying the baby, Willy. What with one busy preparation and another, the day had waned, and evening was drawing on when they started. It was a long, toiling walk up Pacific-street; and then, taking a winding path over the brow of the hill, and descending a little on the side that fronts the Golden Gate, they stood before the cottage. It was a little one-storied place; with a garden in front full of rank, overgrown geraniums and trailing Australian vines, straggling on either side the straight and weedy path.

"This can all be done up nicely, you know," said Mr. Harley, cheerfully. "There was no time for it before you came in. It has been empty and neglected for so long that it looks rather wild."

Mrs. Addis answered in the same cheerful spirit; she was so grateful to them that she would not show any regret. But as she was crossing the porch to enter the doorway, a shivering chill struck her that it was impossible to describe or account for. The house was not dark. Those kind friends had had it lighted: a lamp burned on the table; a fire blazed in the open grate; what could have given her that shuddering chill? The children, however, made amends for her silence, for they were loud in their delighted comments on the new house, and their surprise at its odd furniture.

The room was a small, square apartment, with an open grate and a front and back window. Its floor was covered with checked matting, and there were two or three curiously-colored rugs laid over it. Besides a scarlet sofa and two large chairs, much worn and faded, were some tiny Chinese tables, and a little cabinet placed on one of them. To the right a door opened into a smaller room, containing only a bed and an old walnut clothes-press. Out of that was a larger room, built sideways and in the shape of the letter L; it had two French windows and a cheerful look-out citywards. A small kitchen completed the house.

"Being night, it looks a little dull," observed Mr. Evans, as they went through the rooms, "and smells earthy; but that's owing to its having been shut up so long."

It did smell earthy. The very air seemed close and heavy, and Mrs. Addis thought it might be that which caused her strange oppression of spirit. Everything needed for their comfort was at hand, and the gentlemen departed, leaving grateful hearts behind them.

The days went on, and the feeling of oppression, as Mrs. Addis expressed it, wore lighter by degrees; but she always had a sense of it more or less. Only when she was at work she did not so much feel it. Her kind friends had exerted themselves to get her plenty of work. It was hard at first, but she had help, and got reconciled to it. The little room leading off the parlor was made a playroom for her children. It was lined with scarlet chintz, the large, curiously-shaped room was made the bed-chamber.

So she worked, and prospered; and began to put by a nice little sum every month toward repaying Mr. Evans and the other gentlemen what they had advanced her. Her expenses were not large. The rent of the house was remarkably low, and she sometimes wondered at it, hoping that Mr. Evans was not paying part of it himself in secret. He said he was not, but she could not help fearing it. They had no near neighbors; but farther down toward the Laguna was a settlement of Spanish people, whose children would come up and peep curiously through the garden rails. That their house had been inhabited by Spaniards, who must have quitted it in a hurry, was evident, for the furniture was all Spanish.

When it first was Mrs. Addis could never distinctly trace or recollect that she heard her children allude to some one they called "the lady." She grew accustomed to hear them talk of her: but when she at length asked an explanation of who the lady was, there seemed to be some mystery in the answers. The children only saw the lady "at moments," they said; they would look up from their play and see her by them, and when they looked again she'd be gone, they did not know where.

"Does she come into the garden, Nancy?" asked Mrs. Addis of her eldest girl, a most intelligent child.

"She comes indoors as well, mamma."

"Comes indoors as well! What does she say?"

"She never speaks at all," was Nancy's answer. "Mamma, she just comes and goes like the shadows in the garden."

This was very strange. That it was some person from the Spanish settlement at the Laguna, who came up to indulge her curiosity, Mrs. Addis felt sure of. The next leisure hour she had she walked out that way, taking Nancy, and bidding her point out the lady if she saw her. Mrs. Addis did not altogether like the idea of a stranger's entering her home at will without asking leave.

It was a bright, sunshiny afternoon, and all the Spanish people seemed to be outside their cluster of huts enjoying it. The women were sewing; the children playing. Mrs. Addis walked along, exchanging pleasant looks and nods with these people, as is the custom in an unsophisticated place like San Francisco, and they nodded and smiled back again.

"Do you see the lady, Nancy?" she asked in a low tone.

"No, mamma, I can't see her anywhere."

All at once, as it were, Mrs. Addis became aware of a certain curiosity in the manner and looks of these people as they regarded her, far beyond the natural curiosity excited by strangers. It was, as she afterward expressed it, an awstruck curiosity; they gazed at her as though she were a rare, wild animal.

"*Muy malo casa,*" she distinctly heard, and the speaker had her eyes directed to her home on Russian Hill. Mrs. Addis had caught up enough of Californian Spanish to know that it meant, "Very bad house."

A small, bright-eyed "senora," with two children at her side, leaned against her little gate, looking both curious and excited; Mrs. Addis stopped and asked, in a mixture of tongues that might have made any one laugh to hear her, why they all stared at her so, and what was amiss with her or her house.

The senora took a little time to gather in the meaning, and then she said she was mistaken about herself, for they all thought well and kindly of her; but as for the house! Here she shook her head and gesticulated with her hands, and became quite unintelligible. Mrs. Addis begged her to repeat what she had said, which she did in precisely the same manner; but beyond the words, bad man and bad house, she could gather nothing.

It made her feel uncomfortable, and as she went up the hill again she regarded her neat little abode with a puzzled wonder. Having an errand to do at the nearest store, which was kept by an Italian, in a tent on Pacific-street in those days, she sent Nancy on to the younger children. When she returned, carrying her few little parcels, twilight had set in, and the great misty columns of fog that sometimes sweep in from the sea were making the landscape very dreary. Still, as she climbed the hill from the city side, she could see her own door quite plainly, and in it the three children at play.

Not they only. There was a fourth figure standing with them—a Spanish girl of slender form. She had a serapa thrown over her shoulders, and was watching them with a slightly drooping head.

"That must be the lady!" exclaimed Mrs. Addis to herself with sudden conviction. "How young she looks!—quite a girl."

In her excitement, Mrs. Addis stumbled over a stone and dropped her paper of sugar. Stooping to pick it up, her eyes were withdrawn from the lady for an instant, and when she looked up she could not see her anywhere. The children were playing on in the porch, as before. In her haste to gain the house, she lost her breath.

"Where's the lady?" she inquired of her children. "In the parlor?"

The little ones looked round, as if searching for the lady so as to answer the question.

"The lady is not here, mamma," said Nancy.

"But she was with you a minute ago."

They seemed surprised. One and all declared the lady had not been there that evening. Minnie, the second child, said she had not played as much as the others, and must have seen her had she come. But Mrs. Addis had the evidence of her own eyesight, and went to look; a vague feeling of something strange was beginning to dawn upon her.

The lady was not in the garden, back or front, as might be seen at a glance. Mrs. Addis went into the different rooms indoors, and she was not there. Where lay the mystery? In what did it consist?

From that night a conviction of something dreadful—something to be avoided and feared—sat upon her. Day by day it deepened, like a darkening cloud.

It was extremely painful to acknowledge to herself that this curious and inexplicable thing had greater power over her, in depressing her heart and paralyzing her spirits, than the severe sorrow that had passed over her life, leaving her alone in the world with its troubles.

A vague fear of some ill to come haunted her, and yet she had not the courage to confess the weakness, and beg Mr. Evans to find them another home. Whenever the children named "the lady," she shuddered, and yet could not reason clearly on the subject, or decide sensibly what foundation she had for misgiving. She became daily more oppressed by brooding over this very uncertainty, and the shadowy dread that haunted her.

One thing she observed; that the children never now spoke of seeing the lady but in the little red play-room. Whenever she appeared to them (if appear she did, and it was not all delusion on their part) it was always there. The singular circumstance was, that they had no fear; and whether they really believed that they saw the lady, one of real flesh and blood, Mrs. Addis did not know. She would not talk to them about it.

Thus the time went on, and October came in. One day she had been down in St. Annis' Valley, and was toiling back upward after her long journey over the sand-hills. Glancing to the house when she came in view of it, she saw one of their good friends, Mr. Brown, in the porch with the children. He had Willy in his arms, and the two girls were jumping and talking by his side.

"There's mamma!" they cried. "Mamma's come back."

In that moment the strange and painful doubts were lost sight of by Mrs. Addis; she laughed and nodded in her turn, and quickened her weary steps.

Suddenly her heart stood still as though it were turned to stone. Passing lightly out at the door behind the group already there, came the figure of the Spanish girl, and stood among them so close that their garments seemed to touch; but no one noticed her or appeared to mark her presence. She leaned forward anxiously, and shaded her face with her hand as she watched, looking earnestly down toward and beyond the hill. For an instant Mrs. Addis seemed to lose sight and sense; and when she looked again the figure had gone.

"Was any one with you here a minute ago?" she asked of Mr. Brown.

"There's no one here but me, Mrs. Addis; me and the children. How ill you look! Your long walk has fatigued you."

She said no more. It was on the tip of her tongue to tell him all, but she did not. Perhaps a dread of being secretly laughed at prevented it. How she dreaded the staying on in that house on Russian Hill, only herself knew.

The rainy season commenced early; there was a great deal of it—quite a flood—so that the children played in-doors. Mrs. Addis never heard them talk of the lady now, and felt convinced she was not appearing to them. Only twice had Mrs. Addis beheld her; yet she seemed to remember her face as clearly, every feature of it, as though she had known her for years. And, before attempting to relate what followed, a hope must be expressed—as Mrs. Addis expressed it—that she should not be charged with insanity.

It was the 19th of October; almost midnight, and about a fortnight after the walk to St. Annis' Valley. Mrs. Addis, very busy over some sewing, and feeling sadly desolate, was at work in her bedroom by the light of the lamp, the three children abed and asleep around her. She sat there for company. The wind sighed drearily without, and the dull tolling of the fog-bell on the beach sounded on each rising gust. Almost imperceptibly at first, a soft, low moan began to mingle with the bell; and it caught by slow degrees Mrs. Addis' ear. She looked off her work to listen, her very blood feeling suddenly chilled. It came from the little room the children played in. She was convinced of that as she listened with hushed breath. Taking the lamp, she moved to the door, impelled by fear, impelled with that strange impulse that forbids you to remain stationary in a dread such as this. Opening the door of the red room she looked in, and saw—well, saw what well nigh turned her brain. She stood in a sort of dream, not knowing whether she was asleep or awake. The room seemed to be filled with furniture—furniture that it had not in reality—a bed and chairs, and matting on the floor. On the bed lay the lady she had before seen, the Spanish girl; her features distorted with what seemed to be a death-struggle. A man, whose face was not discernible to Mrs. Addis, stood beside the bed. The Spanish girl made a frantic effort to spring up, as if to beat him off, and then sank back and moved no more. The man tore up the matting and some of the floor, and a great hole seemed suddenly to yawn there. Then, by the side of the bed, appeared a long box, and Mrs. Addis felt sure that it was not there a minute before. Into this the man pushed the insensible girl, and lifted it into the great hole.

This was all. Terrified nearly to death, the poor woman lost her senses and fell. As she expressed it afterward, a cold, dull, awful blank seemed to stretch itself like a black curtain between her sight and the world.

The children found her lying there insensible, and help was called in. In vain her friends strove to impress upon her that this strange scene she seemed to have witnessed was nothing but a dream or a nightmare; she replied by asking whether the appearance of the Spanish girl to her and her children beforehand had been a dream. The night was succeeded by a dangerous fever, and she lay for many days in delirium.

Mr. Evans caused the floor to be taken up in the scarlet room. Underneath it lay just such a box as Mrs. Addis had described; the lady within it unrecognizable from the action of slacked lime. Then the poor people in the Spanish settlement were questioned, and they related what they knew. The house on Russian Hill had been the abode of a young girl belonging to their people; she thought herself the wife of an American merchant, whom she loved with intense devotion; and she used to watch for his coming with anxious fondness. His real wife, meantime, sailed from her eastern home and came to join him; and he, fearing discovery, poisoned the poor girl, as 'twas thought; though none could prove it, and nothing positive was known beyond her disappearance on that night, the 19th of October, two years before.

The American merchant abandoned the house and furniture, just as it stood; giving an agent charge to let it for an almost nominal sum. After remaining empty some time Mr. Evans took it for Mrs. Addis, its low rent being the inducement, and he knowing nothing of the story.

After the discovery Mrs. Addis was removed, and lay long ill at the house of a kind Spanish woman who received her. Strange to say, her children also became ill; as if (people said) the curse on the house were working itself out.

A better home was provided for her—the one in which she has been introduced to the reader—and she removed to it. She was only then recovering from the long illness and was very weak.

Mr. Evans substantiated this story in every particular that he could, as did others. The suspected man had gone with his wife to Australia; and no one had held the Spanish girl in sufficient interest to follow him there and charge him with his crime. He lives in immunity from it, so far as it is known, to this day.

I make no remarks upon the story myself. I give it as it was given to me. That it was strangely singular, none can deny.

And if the reader should be curious on the subject of Mrs. Addis herself, I may mention that she prospered well, and regained her own position in life. But she never alluded to the house on Russian Hill with the least abatement of horror. Nothing in this world will ever shake her belief in the ghost that haunted it.—*The Argosy*

Ems.—Ems is a pretty little town, situated at the bottom of a narrow valley on a strip of alluvial land along the River Lahn, with high rounded hills rising from each bank, here and there broken by picturesque rocks, and cleft by innumerable glens, with their slopes in many places ending abruptly in terraced vineyards. The one long street leans on the hill. The only "objects of interest" are numerous large villas on the opposite side of the Lahn; many good hotels; the old yellow mass of the bath-house, with its warm corridor, its Kissell and Kranchen Brunnens; the flash Kursaal near, with its stately painted and columned hall, its reading-rooms and gambling-rooms, beautiful flower gardens, and walks stretching from one end along the river, to a restaurant at the other end, a large open space, shaded with trees, made comfortable by seats, and adorned with innumerable small tables, among which napkin-bearing waiters move, while crowds of people promenade, eat and drink, or listen to the excellent instrumental band which performs every morning and evening. These are among its *Schensmerkwürdigkeiten!*

The scenery around Ems is remarkably beautiful. I do not allude especially to those views from the tops of neighboring hills which all strangers are expected to visit—those I saw, such as from Kemmenau, did not strike me much. Such hills in Rhineland are too much alike in form and in height to form a good picture when seen from the summit of any one of them. It wants variety. The beauty and interest of the scenery is to be found along the banks of the streams, and among the green pasture-lands, and the valleys, hemmed in by dank weeds and crags; in the river breaks and eddies, with long, calm reaches where a boat or two repose near the towing-path; in the small villages nestling in some quiet nook, with gaunt gables and balconies, each with its gasthaus, an old church-steeple; while ever and anon, at some turning of the road, a promontory is seen, crowned with its moldering castle, or some secluded valley with monastic ruins. If solitude is needed, one has only to penetrate into the forest, where it can be found undisturbed, as by the sea-shore or on the waste moorland.

The scenery from Ems up the Lahn to Limburg is of the kind I have here described. In a drive by rail of about an hour or so, you can visit quaint, interesting old towns, like Nassau, (four miles from Ems,) with its heights crowned by ivied towers, one belonging to the family of the late great Prussian Minister Stein; remains of its old city walls and towers, and grand (ex-)ducal Schloss; with picturesque green hills and valleys, and that genuine old German small-town atmosphere about it, with the primitive and simple manners of the inhabitants, which make the Germany of our youth so delightful to memory. Beyond Nassau are passed several interesting and most picturesque spots, such as the grand Cloister of Arnstein, in perfect repair, (p. 673,) and the ruined castle of Langenau, (belonging to Count Kielmannsegge,) and further on the fine castle of Schaumberg, and at last Limburg, with its grand old cathedral. There are few bits of scenery in Rhineland more beautiful than this hour's drive along the Lahn. I must not forget to mention an old town within two miles of Ems—Dausenau (p. 673.) It did not seem to be among the "sights" of Ems, or to have inspired any admiration among its water-drinkers, so I felt all the charm of unexpectedly discovering what was to me, at least, a most interesting bit of antiquity. It is a very old village, fortified in the eleventh century, I believe, with high walls forming a square, and high towers at each corner. Two of the towers and some portions of the wall remain in a tolerable state of preservation, the rest being in ruins. It is the smallest fortified place I ever saw, and never could have contained more than, at most, a thousand inhabitants. A clear stream runs through it, but its interest consists chiefly in affording many studies for the artist, from its singularly picturesque groupings of old tottering, straggling houses pitched sideways and endways along tortuous thoroughfares, with delicious masses of foliage mingling with the ruins, trees and bushes growing where they list, while the old parish Protestant church rises above all, containing quaint devices illustrative of religious subjects which belonged to it before the Reformation.—*Good Words.*

A Picture of Manchester.—In the bronzed sky, at sunset, a strangely-shaped cloud hangs over the plain. Under this motionless covering are hundreds of bristling chimneys, as tall as obelisks. A huge and black mass is next distinguishable; then endless rows of buildings, and we enter the Babel of bricks. Walking through the city, and seeing it close at hand, the impression made is still more dismal. The air and the soil appear to be charged with fog and soot. Manufactories, with their blackened bricks, their naked fronts, their windows destitute of shutters, and resembling huge and cheap penitentiaries, succeed each other in rows. A large bazaar for the sale of low-priced goods, a workhouse to accommodate 400,000 persons, a prison for convicts condemned to penal servitude—such are the ideas created by the spectacle. One of these buildings is a rectangle of six stories, in each of which are forty windows. It is there that, lit up by gas, amid the deafening noise of the looms, cabined, classified, immovable, men mechanically drive their machines every day, from morning to night. Can any form of existence be more opposed to and at variance with nature?

About 6 o'clock, a bustling, noisy crowd pours from the mills into the streets. Men, women and children flock along in the open air. Their clothes are filthy, many of the children are barefooted, the faces of all are pinched and gloomy. Several halt at the gin palaces; the others hasten toward their hovels. We follow them. What wretched streets! Through the half-open window may be seen a miserable room on the ground floor, sometimes below the level of the damp pavement; at the threshold a group of white, fat and untidy children, breathe the foul air of the street—less foul, however, than that of the room. A strip of carpet may be perceived, and clothes hung up to dry. We continue our walk in the direction of the suburbs. There, in a more open space, rows of small, cheap houses have been erected as a speculation. The back street is paved with iron slag; the low, red-tiled roofs stand forth in lines against the prevailing gray sky; yet each family dwells apart, and the fog it breathes is not too impure. These are the select, the happy few; and the time is Summer—the finest season of the year. One asks oneself, "What sort of a life do they lead in Winter when the fog bathes, chokes, engulfs all nature?" And one feels how heavily man is oppressed by this pitiless climate, and this industrial system. Even a walk through the quarter of the rich is depressing. Ten, fifteen, twenty houses in succession have been built in the same style, and they succeed each other with the mechanical regularity of draughts on a draught-board. The trim lawns, the small gates, the painted fronts, the uniformity of the compartments, make one think of painted menageries, of neat playthings. The ornamentation shows bad taste; capitals, Grecian pillars, railings, Gothic roofs, and other forms have been copied from divers forms and places, the whole being fresh and inharmonious. The display is gingerbread and trumpery, like that of a man who, having suddenly become rich, bedizens in the belief that he is adorning himself. It is a good thing to work, and it is a good thing to be wealthy, but to work and to be rich are not sufficient.—*Henri Taine.*

Marine Flora.—The marine flora, properly so-called, consists almost entirely of seaweeds, of which about two thousand species are known, growing in marshes, lakes, streams, and seas. Nor are they confined within these boundaries, for physiologists recognize them as parasites growing on insects, worms, fishes, in the internal tissues of ruminants, and even in the eyes of man, his tongue and his throat. They present the greatest variety of form. Some are simple elongated filaments, others have an appearance of membrane striking out from a long stem; sometimes we say they are like parchment or India-rubber; now as transparent balloons, or gophered stuff, trembling jelly, or horn shavings, bands of tanned skin, or fans of green paper. The most curious forms are to be found in this fantastic world. Nor are the colors less various—black, olive, yellow, green, carmine; the brown being the commonest, the red lying beneath the water, the green at the surface. They have no fibres, vessels, or circulation—nothing but the first vegetable element, the cell; and what might be called the root is not of use to nourish the plant, but simply to maintain it in its place. Yet there are some indications of an approach to animal life, as in the corallines, which have the singular power of incrusting themselves with carbonate of chalk, like the shell-fish, and also in their rapid decomposition, when the disagreeable odor recalls that of animal matter in a state of putrefaction.

They are propagated by what is called a spore, which has some relation to a seed, but is distinguished from it by the power it has of giving birth to individuals altogether different from the parent. Indeed, in all cryptogamous plants, the young one presents the characteristics of an inferior class. Every moss that germinates resembles a confervæ or river-sponge; every fern, a hepatica, or liver-wort; but what merits more particular attention is the faculty of moving which characterizes the spores: the reason is at present wholly unknown, some naturalists recognizing manifestations of life in them, which, carried away by youthful energy, long to pass the boundary in the vegetable kingdom, then hesitate, draw back, and end by taking their natural place in the scale of beings. There is one class of sea-weeds to which the name of oscillary has been given; they are always in a state of agitation so long as they exist. Sometimes isolated, sometimes connected, these little plants, consisting of a simple tube, have their free extremity perpetually moving, vertically or spirally; but it is evident that the light has a great effect upon them. When inclosed in a glass from which the light is effectually excluded, excepting in one place, they may be seen collected and still in movement at that place. There is another class which every one knows, called the protococcus, which grows on damp stones, forming beds, sometimes red, but generally of a yellow green. It is the simplest of all vegetable creations, and consists of a hollow, transparent cell, filled with coloring matter. At a certain season of the year, it will be seen that each cell contains a number of others, which increase, press each other, and finally burst their shell, and thus form new plants, multiplying to an immense extent. To the same family belongs the nostoc, which, in early days, was regarded as a marvelous production, and called by many fanciful names, such as flower of heaven, heavenly heat, moon-spittle, &c. It is found on damp Autumn days in garden alleys, or on the top of walls covered with earth, where it forms little gelatinous masses, dissipated by the sun's rays, but appearing again during the night. Innumerable chaplets of green granules appear in the midst of the jelly, and are perfectly inert, except at certain seasons when the sun acts upon them. The chaplets cover themselves with a thin membrane, and are enlarged by the collecting of the green globules into a sort of transparent bag, where, for a few days, they present a confused appearance, after which a fresh chaplet bursts out at the side, and begins a new and independent life. Sometimes each end of the chaplet elongates, enlarges, taking an elliptical form, deep in color, and becoming a kind of membranous pouch. At this period it is not unlike a caterpillar, each end terminating with a black head, which contains the spore. This pierces its envelope, and a new plant is formed, and recommences the same curious phenomena.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Schiller's First Play.—No sooner was his work ended than Schiller was seized with a passionate longing to see it, first in print, and next on the stage. But the Grand Duke would, he knew, regard the idea of one of the students of his college making himself known to the public as an author, as something much worse than madness. As for getting away into a land of greater freedom, that was impossible without the Duke's permission. "Where there's a will there's a way" is, however, as true with genius as with love. Through the good offices of a friend, Schiller contrived to enter into secret negotiations with Schwan, a publisher at Mannheim, and Dalberg, the manager of the theatre in that city. "The Robbers" had, of course, to go through those alterings and modifications which are generally so distasteful to young authors, but which Schiller, with the humility that generally accompanies real talent, submitted to quietly. Schwan and Dalberg had more experience in such matters than he had, and he took their advice always readily and often thankfully.

At last it was arranged that "The Robbers" was to be brought out on a certain day at the Mannheim theatre. This being accomplished, Schiller was now seized with an irrepressible wish to see his play acted. He fought against it for a while, but the temptation was too strong for him, and one evening he slipped out of Stuttgart and managed to get unnoticed over the frontiers of Würtemberg. His journey was as romantically uncomfortable as ever a young poet could desire. He lost his way, and had to spend one night in a wood. His purse was low, so that his meals had to be very limited. At last he reached Mannheim, where Schwan and Dalberg received him with a patronizing air. When, however, "The Robbers" came out before a full house with great applause, they changed their manner toward him and hailed him as a rising star, though the critics, most of them, turned up their eyes in horror at the whole performance. This draught of success was as sweet as unexpected.—*The Argosy.*

A Choice Little Watering-Place.—Spa is certainly respectable, from its great antiquity, and has the decent gravity of some veteran roué, who can tell stories of his doings in the days of the Prince Regent. The Roman ladies and gentlemen are said to have made journeys to drink the waters, and the stranger-list of the time may have contained such an entry as—"*Septimus Severus, Cons., et uxor, cum famulis, ad hoc hospitium advenere.*" But the great glory of the place is Peter the Great, who resided here for a long time—getting drunk nearly every night, and taking the waters after a monstrous sort of way, in pailfuls. They must have done him neither harm nor good, and the truth would seem to be that he got well both in spite of them and of his drunkenness. However, he was grateful enough to send the town a little shabby tablet, exactly the size and pattern of the mural monuments we see in church, and of about the same cost, commemorating his own patronage, which the town has fixed up over its fountain. They have lately added a little metallic bust, on a pedestal, which stands under the colonnade.

We are all up early at Spa, and crowding to that splashed flagging under the pillars, where the nymph of the fountain and her aides have a hard time of it, pottering up and down a flight of steps to fill us tumblers—which she plunges in, half a dozen at a time, fixed at the end of a stick. She has also to recollect faces, and pet tumblers which belong to the faces; for these latter are much offended if forgotten—it is considered a slight on their dignity. This poor girl has to perform her Ganymede office from six in the morning, paddling up and down those dripping steps. For the rights and emoluments of this ungrateful office she has to pay about eighty pounds a year. So the emoluments are probably large, and fluctuate after a speculative fashion, quite in keeping with the principles of the great Redoute over the way. There are, in truth, few more inviting little nooks, and where health is more certain to return to the invalid. The walks are not those official promenades which are curled and frizzed by gardeners, but are genuinely pastoral. They start, as it were, from the back door of your house; and before breakfast you can be at the top of the hills in about five minutes, with the whole town below you in a bowl. The regular promenades, where the company walks, are beneath the shades of great trees centuries old. Betimes—that is, between 7 and 8—the pony carriages, drawn by the indomitable "Bidets," of Spa—a kind of Ardennes cob—are clattering away in all directions, for the morning's drive round the springs; and whole squadrons of mounted ladies and gentlemen are galloping past. The day goes by agreeably enough. About noon, the shady promenades under the trees begin to fill; the orchestra enters the kiosque, and discourses music; and the little tables at Baas-Coget's restaurant are crowded. Now do invalids or weaklings pour into the baths—a really magnificent and architectural structure, of palatial proportions, where every thermal variety is to be found. Then follow driving and riding, and then dinner at "Host's table," where the Britain performs such feats as he would be amazed at at home—engulfing fish, flesh, fowl, ragouts, stews, fries, sweets, sours, in headlong succession. After, comes music once more, and then the impromptu dance in the ball-room, conducted with surprising vigor. There is here a pretty little theatre, of a circular form, which was built in the last century, in the old days of high fashion, and where we can see very pleasant and agreeable acting, and where sometimes a comedian of high reputation halts a couple of nights to play. So, on the whole, our Spa day does not lag, and, for so simple a spot, the place is tolerably stored with *agrémens.*—*Once a Week.*

The Righi Railway.—Lucerne has many visitors who would gladly ascend the Righi, but that their weak health forbids all active exertion on their part. To some of these, mountain air is essential for recovery; and if it be asked, why do they not ride up on horseback? the answer is, that they are too weak or too timid.

Henceforth these objections may be dismissed, for the Righi Railway removes all difficulties, and makes the ascent so easy that any one may go up and down, if so minded, twice in the day. The terminus at Vitznau is a few yards from the landing-stage of the steamers. It comprises a luggage-office, ticket-office, and a spacious restauration, which is also the waiting-room. Somewhat more to the rear are a turn-table and large shed for the engines and carriages. The engine, when on the level turn-table, looks like a huge iron bottle standing on a low platform, which carries cylinders, cranks, and other locomotive gear, and is much lower at one end than at the other. This difference of height imparts an awkwardness of appearance, and the huge bottle, which is, in fact, the boiler and chimney, leans to one side, as if about to fall. But this is planned, and with a purpose, as you will see when the locomotive begins to mount the slope. Then its floor becomes level, and the bottle stands upright. In front of the boiler is a railed space in which luggage is carried; the driver and stoker stand, as usual, in the rear, and the fuel is coal.

The passenger carriages are ten feet wide, and resemble the tramway cars recently introduced in London, and are not, as has been stated, of two stories. The seats, nine in number, are placed transversely, and when all are filled, the carriage contains fifty-four passengers, who find their comfort cared for in the convenient shape of the seats. These carriages and the locomotives were built at Olten, a busy centre of Swiss industry.

The railway gauge is five feet; the sleepers are longitudinal and continuous, as on the Great Western line. Midway between the rails lies what may be described as a heavy iron ladder, with thick steps, slightly bevelled from below upward. Up this ladder the locomotive walks, by means of a thick cogged wheel fitted beneath its floor.

There are no trains, unless a single carriage and a locomotive can be named a train. The carriage is pushed up the hill, not pulled. The passengers sit with their faces to the engine, whereby they have the view of the slopes beneath them, of the lake, and of the opposite hills during the ascent. Timid folk should sit in the middle of a seat, so as to avoid the sight of the gulfs and precipices over which the railway passes. The right-hand side (as you look toward the engine) is the best for those who wish to enjoy the prospect.

The pace is about double as fast as ordinary walking. As soon as a carriage starts, a man—a way-watcher—walks ahead to clear away obstructions that may have fallen from the upper slopes, and especially to pick out stones from between the steps of the ladder. Travelers who have seen the Righi know that it is a mass of pudding, so to speak, with millions of stones for plums. Hence, constant watchfulness is necessary, for a stone in the wrong place would keep out the cog. There are relays of way-watchers, each being responsible for a section of the line, and, as a precaution against accident, each carriage is fitted with an efficient brake.

The line stretches in one continuous slope up the mountain, with but slight departures from a straight line. There are no zigzags; half way up, the locomotive stops at a siding to take in water, an operation which requires about ten minutes. The view becomes more and more interesting with increasing height, and the fresh mountain temperature is felt. Here and there, the foot-path from Vitznau makes a slant toward the railway; and tourists are seen going up or down at what seems a slow pace. The sight of them reminds one of Hawthorne's Celestial Railway, and the pilgrims who went plodding in the old-fashioned way. The trees become fewer and fewer, and presently the carriage stops at Kaltbad, a hotel and boarding-house apparently commodious enough already to entertain hundreds of guests, and which is being built still larger. Invalids may now mount to Kaltbad without fatigue, and enjoy from its noble terrace a prospect of sunsets far better worth looking at than all the shivery sunrises seen from the summit.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Whitefriars.—Whitefriars—that dull narrow, uninviting lane, sloping from Fleet-street to the river, with gas-works at its foot, and mean shops on either side—was once the centre of a district full of noblemen's mansions, but Time's harlequin wand by-and-bye turned it into a debtors' sanctuary and a thieves' paradise, and for half a century its bullies and swindlers waged a ceaseless war with their proud and rackety neighbors of the Temple. The dingy lane, now only awoke by the quick wheel of the swift newspaper cart, or the ponderous tires of the sullen coal wagon, was in old times forever ringing with clash of swords, the cries of quarrelsome gamblers, and the drunken songs of noisy Bobadils.

In the reign of Edward I., a certain Sir Robert Gray, moved by qualms of conscience or honest impulse, founded on the Thames bank, east of the well-guarded Temple, a Carmelite convent, with broad gardens, where the White Friars might stroll, and with shady nooks where they might con their missals. Bouverie-street and Ram-alley were then part of their domain, and there they watched the river and prayed for their patrons' souls. In 1350, Courtenay, Earl of Devon, rebuilt the Whitefriar's church, and in 1420 a Bishop of Hereford added a steeple. In time greedy hands were laid roughly on cope and chalice, and Henry VIII. seized on the friars' domains, and gave his physician—that Dr. Butts mentioned by Shakespeare—the chapter-house for a residence. Edward VI., who, with all his promise, was as ready for such pillage as his tyrannical father, pulled down the church, and built noblemen's houses in its stead. The refectory of the convent being preserved, was afterward the Whitefriars Theatre. The mischievous right of sanctuary was preserved to the district, and confirmed by James I., in whose reign this slum became jocosely known as Alsatia, from Alsace, that unhappy frontier so often contended for by French and Germans, just as Chandos-street and that shy neighborhood at the back of the Strand, north-west, used to be called the Caribbee Islands, from its countless straits and intricate thieves' passages. The outskirts of the monastery had been disreputable at an early time, for, even in Edward III.'s reign, the holy friars had complained of the gross temptations of Lombard-street, an alley near Bouverie-street, and sirens and Armidas of all descriptions were ever apt to gather round monasteries. Whitefriars, however, even as late as Cromwell's reign, preserved a certain respectability, for here, with his supposed wife, the Dowager Countess of Kent, Selden lived and studied.—*All the Year Round.*

TOYS.

Toys for the million are peculiar to the age. Wood is by far too dear in this country for their production, consequently the chief seat of their manufacture is in the dense woods of Germany. From out the old sombre pine forests of Thuringia issue the penny boxes of toys destined to make the homes of all Europe ring with joyous laughter—children's tea-things, Noah's arks filled with only the leading animals, soldiers, &c., and the most "screechingest" articles that ever delighted the urchins' ear and maddened the old folk. How so many pieces as go within these boxes can be made, brought from such a distance, and sold with a profit for a penny, is a marvel that can only be understood when the mystery of their manufacture is inquired into. In the first place, the pine-wood costs next to nothing; women and children are chiefly employed in their manufacture; and great speed in their production is obtained by the division of labor, every toy passing through half a dozen hands. It would, at first sight, seem impossible that the lathe should be used in the production of animals, but here we have an example—a ring of elephants, if we may use the term. All those who have been abroad are familiar with the round rings of bread, eight or ten inches in diameter, seen in bakers' shops. In a toy-case, we saw what at first sight appeared to be one of these, but upon examining it more narrowly we perceived that it was a ring of pine wood turned in a lathe, not exactly in the form of a ring, but in the form of a ring of elephants—there were the trunk, the peculiar-shaped head, and the legs cut around the ring, as it were; and it was evident that the workman had only to split this ring into a sufficient number of segments, (according to appropriate thickness,) to transform the circle into a given number of elephants. These segmental elephants require, of course, to be rounded and finished by hand, but the process is most curious, and is applicable to the production of any other animal, and accounts for the cheap rate at which these wondrous toys can be produced. When manufactured, they come to this country by water carriage. Of course, art is out of the question in these penny articles; but the imagination of children is lively enough to fill up all deficiencies, and, as may be expected, their sale is immense.

But quality is also to be looked for from Germany. Some of the best modelled toys in the world come from Grünheinscher, in Saxony, where their modelling is attended to in a most artistic manner. Prussia, where schools of art are fast educating the people in all matters of design, is the seat of those elegant little toys in which the details are made of papier-mâché. In Germany the Government educates its children in the construction of toys, hence the comparative cheapness with which we procure from that country models of interiors made in paper, and colored to the life. So excellent are some of these little designs, especially of animals, that they are used in this country as ornaments rather than playthings.

Nuremberg is the great seat of the metal toy trade, such as leaden soldiers in boxes, locomotives and railroads. Leaden toys, as a rule, are not to the taste of healthy, robust lads; in-door games seldom are. There is something derogatory and feminine in sitting round a table setting up toy soldiers. Boys who indulge in such amusements are either weaklings or of an effeminate disposition. It may be said that a love for mechanics would fast be elicited by model steam-engines or locomotives; but there is no subterfuge here, and no lad but one with a turn for mechanics would crave after these mechanical toys. It is extraordinary, the completeness to which toys of this description are finished. Only in England would the care be taken to complete every detail in the most elaborate beam-engines, locomotives and marine engines; we do not allude to the tin affairs which are mere shams—these are of German production—but the brass specimens we see in the windows of the opticians. There are some establishments in London where the whole process of constructing these elegant toys is taught. The rough castings ready for the lathe and the bench can be purchased separately, and the youth of a mechanical genius taught to construct these machines; this is a specialty worthy of note. Perhaps they can scarcely be strictly placed in the category of toys, but we feel certain they afford an amusing training of mind for pursuits in which large numbers of English lads are pretty sure to be thrown.

The military toys are all German; they mainly come from Hesse Cassel. It seems strange that these peaceful people should help to feed the warlike spirit of childhood. The French, we should have imagined, would more naturally have turned to this kind of trade, but it is as we have said. The swords, and guns, and breast-plates we see in the shop-windows all come from the petty Dukedom we have referred to.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Ruins.—Now, what lies at the bottom of all this sentiment, which converts ruins into "sewings," and makes them glow rather unpleasantly with a garish blaze of popularity? It is tolerably easy to detect the instrumental causes of the excursion-trains and of the zeal displayed by the third-class people. Cheap literature—and, looking at the railway advertisements of this epoch, we are bound to add gratis literature as well—has done its work; and the third-class people are aware, to an infinitely wider extent than they were ten or twenty years ago, that there are such things as ruins to be got at, and that the first-class people are much in the habit of going to them. Then comes in the principle of imitation; ruins become the fashion; and the excursion-trains fill to suffocation. But what lies at the bottom of the sentiment of the first-class people? The John and Mary of the excursion-train simply go to the ruins because other Johns and Marys go in large numbers; it has become the correct thing to go, and they enjoy life heartily when they get there. Perhaps, if we were curious to analyze their feelings far enough, we might detect that, though they do not often or intentionally "flout the ruins gray," they frolic all the merrier from a sense of contrast. The effigy of the Abbot against the wall, or the broken vaulting over his head, looks so very old and queer, and they themselves feel so very full of life and so undeniably in the centre of society as it should be, that quite unconsciously to their own minds, they derive a stimulated enjoyment from the crumbling edifices around them. But the first-class people go a step beyond this—a good many steps in their own belief; and what is it precisely that draws the average first-class people (putting antiquaries, amateur or professed, out of the question) to ruins as such?

Ruins in point of fact and in the eye of sane thought, are an object giving rise to sadness, or to regret, or to confusion of idea. Sometimes a ruin, or a building going to ruin, is capable of being soundly, harmoniously, and effectively restored; and, wherever this is the case, nothing but a weak and driveling sentiment can be ascribed to the observer who would prefer a progressive decay to the restoration. But often ruins have reached a stage which no longer admits of any judicious attempt at restoration. And what do they then denote? They denote one of two things; either gradual failure of purpose, and consequent neglect, or else some rude and violent crisis of destruction. Neither of these alternatives affords a very pleasant resting-place for thought. Failure of purpose is sad enough, as any one may feel on a large scale when exploring some vast mediæval church or abbey that took several lifetimes to plan and to complete, and that symbolizes teeming thoughts and unwavering beliefs in the perpetuity and majesty of a church universal; or on a smaller scale when tracing out painfully some sculptured panel, and realizing for a moment the intensity of hope and of delight that inspired the work now all but obliterated. Not only is a high purpose over and over again seen to have failed, but many long stages of neglect in ruins too often show that failure was followed by oblivion. Or else the traces are those of violent destruction—either the violence of recklessness, or, what is scarcely less sad, the violence of a mistaken application of principle. We do not mean to suggest that the first-class people habitually mar their day's enjoyment by pursuing thoughts like these: but perhaps a v and dim sense of sadness, backed by the sentimental willingness to experience slightly a sadness which has no chance of inconveniently penetrating the heart, lies at the root of the widespread fancy for ruins. The unconscious feeling of contrast, and some perception of real beauty in outline and color, may be adjuncts; but the sentiment just described—a sort of *suave mari magno* consciousness applied to the past—is perhaps the predominating cause.—*Saturday Review.*

M. Taine on English Customs.—"At Paris I have seen young Englishmen every night leaving their windows open during the entire night in Winter. This enables us to comprehend their fondness for open-air sports—for cricket, for fishing and shooting. When the rain pours down in torrents, and the whole country is like a lake, an old gentleman may be seen actively handling his fishing-rod. When the river is frozen over, he may be seen letting down his line, in the hope of catching a fish, through a hole in the ice, made by a laborer with a pick."

M. Taine draws largely for his ideas of English manners and customs from our old friend *Punch*, and perhaps, on the whole, he can have no more trustworthy mentor. Our critic, discoursing still of English sports, says:

"One out of every three sportsmen has a limb broken before he dies. The jokes on this head are endless. A gentleman on horseback informs a neighbor that his animal is rather restive. 'Oh! the animal is well-known; it has been the means of breaking more collar-bones than any other in England.' A little swell, going stag-hunting, says to a robust friend on arriving at the railway station, 'Will you take a single or a return ticket?' The latter replies, 'I mean to take a return, because I know all about the horse I shall mount; but I advise you to take a single ticket, and an insurance one as well.'"

And, concerning the younger specimens of the John Bull family: "From childhood upward they are told, 'You must be a man.' They are trained to think that they ought never to cry or show any signs of weakness, and that they ought to be brave, enterprising and protectors of the weaker sex. A little boy says to a big lady, frightened at a herd of cattle, 'Don't be afraid; shelter yourself behind me.'"

Speaking of our courts of law, M. Taine waxes eloquent over what to Englishmen is accepted, by the highest and lowest alike, as a mere matter of course—namely, the impartiality of our judges:

"When the judge pronounces sentence, he does so with the authority and with the impartiality of a mind thoroughly convinced. He neither declaims nor indulges in invective. He neither conceals the weak points of the evidence, nor exaggerates the points beyond dispute. He weighs his words, translating his carefully-formed opinion into clear language; and when he adds moral condemnation to the legal sentence, the gravity and nobleness of his tones are worthy of all praise. More than once I have thought that if justice herself could speak, she would employ this style of language. The man himself is transformed into the simple organ of truth and of rectitude. The prisoner at the bar cannot help bowing before such a power as this, and assenting to the justice of his sentence. I know no other spectacle which can as solemnly imprint in men's hearts veneration for the law."

Meteorological Observations.—The systematic meteorological observations now carried on in different countries afford facilities for test and comparison, of which observers are not slow to avail themselves. From one of these comparisons an American observer finds the presumption strengthened that in the Atlantic States signs of fair weather may be most confidently trusted during the ten days preceding full moon, and signs of rain during the eight days following. He finds also that the heaviest rainfalls at Lisbon, and the lightest at Philadelphia, occur in the Autumn and Winter six months, and the reverse in the Spring and Summer six months. These are steps toward a complete knowledge of the meteorology of the globe.

Mr. Pengelly mentioned at the meeting of the British Association that he had made an analysis of the daily rainfall at Torquay, with a view to determine the influence of the moon on the rainfall, and he was of opinion that he had detected that influence. From the first day before the full moon to the first day before the first quarter, dry weather may be expected; on the contrary, if wet weather occurs, it will be from the beginning of the first quarter to the second day before full moon. In treating this subject, it should always be remembered that the Astronomer royal showed, twenty years ago, that the changes of the moon had nothing to do with the changes of the wind, as was and is believed by seamen. He made it clear, from seven years' observations at Greenwich, that there is no relation between any age of the moon and any direction of wind. But there is one influence of the moon which may be taken as demonstrated—namely, that full moon dissipates cloud. Hence it is that nights are clear as the moon approaches and recedes from the full.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Rival Holbein Madonnas.—We believe it is admitted on all hands that the Darmstadt picture was painted first. Holbein lived ten years in Basle, between 1515 and 1526; the Burgomaster Meyer and his family who kneel around the Madonna were of that city, and the original drawings for the portraits are still preserved within the Museum. We believe it is now conceded that the Darmstadt picture was emphatically painted by Holbein, with little or no assistance from pupils. Certainly, when compared with its rival, the execution is found to possess singular evenness and unity. The Darmstadt picture, then, being the original, the question is, How did the Dresden *replica* come into existence? In default of positive evidence, several conjectures, wearing more or less probability, have been put forth. Thus Dr. Waagen ventured the suggestion that the first picture, having been painted for a church, a *replica* was required by Burgomaster Meyer for his own house. "It is easy to understand," writes this well-balanced critic, "that the patron, desiring to possess such excellent portraits of his own family thus devoutly engaged, as an ornament of one of his own rooms, was induced to give Holbein the commission to paint a repetition of the subject, which in the needy circumstances of the painter could only have been acceptable." "I am therefore convinced," continued Dr. Waagen, "that the Dresden picture owes its creation to some such circumstance. The alterations also, which a comparison with the first picture exhibits, are such as to render it more suitable for that closer inspection which the walls of a room would admit."

The conclusion to which we incline is that each picture is in some sense an original; the Darmstadt example because it was first painted, the Dresden because it is something more than a *replica* or copy. A copyist would scarcely improve: the Dresden picture is not a copy because of the alterations introduced. The second picture is more imposing in proportions, and not only has the panel the advantage of more height, but the Madonna's head has greater loveliness and serenity. Other modifications, which may scarcely be improvements, are yet not accidental, but intentional. Thus the change of color in the Madonna's robe from green-blue to green-black is an altered key which runs through the whole composition; even the colors in the carpet are made to respond to the modified scheme. We recognize then the master's mind in the changed composition; Holbein, when he received the second commission, bethought himself what modifications the new conditions called for. In the words of Herr Grimm, the author of the *Life of Michael Angelo*, "the artist prepared a new cartoon, then left the carrying out in part to his scholars, and painted himself upon the picture as much as he deemed necessary."

The last extract goes far to explain the anomalies which the Dresden picture presents—the apparent contradiction between a design which is superior and a manipulation which is inferior. The renovated design is in fact by the master; while the execution, in part at least, is that of his school. We need not point to the multitude of analogous cases which the history of art affords. Raffaelle's earliest frescoes in the Vatican were carried out in great measure by his own hands; whereas his later works were delegated to scholars. It is equally notorious how much was consigned to pupils in the studio of Rubens. In pictures thus in part painted by deputy it becomes a nice point to determine where the master's hand ends and where the pupil's begins. In the case of the Dresden Madonna the perplexity is so great that probably no two persons come to the same conclusion. Yet as to certain passages there can be but little doubt; for instance, the Madonna's red girdle is obviously too poorly painted for the master, while on the contrary the Madonna's head, the child in her arms, and the child standing on the ground, could only have come from the master himself. Here the modeling and handling are so exquisite that a German critic has fallen into the paradox of declaring that, if Holbein did not paint these portions, a superior to Holbein must have been at work.—*The Saturday Review.*

Soundings in the Baltic.—During the past Summer, a German vessel has been employed in taking careful series of sounding in the Baltic, cruising in different directions, with a view to ascertain the depth, the currents, and other phenomena of that peculiar sea. The greatest depth, 720 feet, is between Gothland and Windau; from which it appears that the sea is not so deep, by 380 feet, as was believed from former soundings. Between 600 feet and the bottom, the water was exceedingly cold, even in July; no vegetation was brought up by the dredge, and no living thing, except a few worms. Plants are most abundant in the first 60 feet below the surface, and animals are numerous down to three hundred feet. Below that depth, the cold probably checks the existence of fresh-water species, while the small quantity of salt in the water is fatal to the life of marine animals. Generally speaking, it may be said that the western half of the Baltic contains abundant life and vegetation, while the eastern half is barren. We understand that a full account of this exploration, with the scientific results, the force, extent, and direction of currents, the proportion of fresh, salt, and brackish water, and lists of animals and plants, is to be published. Salt water is poured in an under-current from the North Sea, while the brackish water flows out as a surface-current.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Wall Papers.—A gentleman who has had fourteen years' experience on the matter regarding which he now directs the attention of the public, makes the appalling statement not only that—as has long been generally known—green papers for house-walls contain arsenical preparations which for years may evolve poisonous particles, but that arsenic is used not only in papers containing green, but frequently, and even in large quantities, in paper of all colors, even in some that are nearly white. As his authority, he quotes "an eminent analytical chemist, late lecturer on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital"—(this must be either Dr. Stenhouse or the late Dr. Matthiesen)—to whom he sent papers of many colors—dark-brown, buff, white, blue, and various delicate shades of gray, drab, and mauve, which, from the symptoms to which they apparently gave rise, were suspected of containing this metal. The results of analysis were that, in every instance, the papers which were taken from bedroom walls contained arsenic, and clearly indicate that "it is impossible for any one, professional or otherwise, to judge by the eye whether a paper contains arsenic or not, or whether much or little." The indications of poisoning caused by the paper containing only a little arsenic were clear in each case. After fourteen years' suffering, (with few intervals) from arsenical poisoning from this source, the writer—whose scientific position and power as an observer is vouched for by the editor of the *British Medical Journal*, who publishes the paper—has given up having paper on his walls, and the atmosphere of his rooms is, he says, far purer than it was. If distemper or oil-paint be substituted for paper, care must be taken in the selection of the pigments, many of which also contain arsenic, and have proved very injurious.—*Once a Week.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Liberal Christian*, which has worthily aided in bringing it about, is rightly jubilant over the down fall of the Ring. It says:

"New-York still lives, and good citizens breathe freely once more! Now that the battle is over it will do to confess our private fears that her moral life had sunk too low to make recovery possible. We rejoice to record our mistaken idea of her condition. She not only lives, but has given unmistakable and quite unexpected evidences of a reserved power which have surprised even her most hopeful citizens. The general result of the election is, however, so fortunate and full of hope for the future of our State and City, that we are not disposed to complain because the Augean stables of our municipal Government have not been purified by one cleansing. We know the difficulties in the way of radical reform too well to expect now more than a determined and hopeful beginning of the great work before us. That this has been made, that good citizens have discovered their own power in this plundered and much-abused City is enough good news for one day. We can wait patiently for the results of that slow persistent labor and scrutiny of public affairs which alone can work any substantial reform. The one great lesson of this political victory is the inherent power of moral worth and intelligence over corruption and ignorance. We can have good government in New-York, if we really want it, and are willing to work to secure it. One vote at the polls is worth a hundred sneers against the Ring; one good citizen's moral influence is more than a match for the brute force of a dozen ignorant roughs. Such, we think, is the lesson of this conflict. All honor to the wise heads who planned the Reform campaign, and no less to our intelligent and brave young men, to whom, in no small degree, the honor of the victory belongs."

The *Independent* has the following article on political morality: "'No man is perfect,' quoth the big 'Boss' Tweed, lately addressing his confiding constituents. The confession, coming from his lips, teaches us something of the beauty of humility. If a man like the 'Boss,' whose political achievements no language could exaggerate; whose rotund person is but a feeble symbol of the magnitude and symmetry of his performances; to whom the powers that wait on noble deeds have been so kind as to raise him in the short space of ten years from bankruptcy to the possession of many millions—if such a great person can say 'No man is perfect,' it becomes the rest of us to get very low in the dust, and confess our manifold imperfections with a sense of deep unworthiness. 'No man is perfect, but,' continues our 'Boss,' 'I can say I have always striven to deal fairly between man and man.' We suppose it must be allowed that there is a measure of truth in this claim of the great swindler. Between himself and his creatures there has been a fair understanding. But even if it were not part of his game, faithfulness in her lesser matters would be no palliation of his greater crimes. The sentimentalism of the period, which excuses the most monstrous offenses on account of some compensating virtue, real or pretended, in the offender, has its completest and most disgusting manifestation in the apologies that are made for the crimes of Tweed. The same kind of judgment we are constantly hearing applied to other reprobates. 'It is true that the man stole a railroad; but then he pays his shoemaker promptly, and he gave his washerwoman double rates for his last dozen.' 'That man broke the heart of his wife and scattered his family; but he always pats the boot-blacks on the head in the street, and he gave a thousand dollars to the Magdalen Asylum!' Men who have broken the most solemn contracts and abused the most sacred trusts are yet eulogized and glorified as models of all the Christian virtues. It is time that we had learned to introduce into our moral judgments a little more of proportion. If a single fault should not outweigh, in our estimation, a multitude of virtues, neither should a single virtue hide from our eyes a multitude of faults. Symmetry in character is worth cultivating. It is not possible to atone for our easily besetting sins by an abundance of good works that cost us little or nothing. This contrite boast of the 'Boss' contains one hint that we must not miss. It is the *naive* insinuation that public crimes are of no consequence; that dishonesty in office is a venial offense; that, so long as a man deals fairly out of office, no man ought to call in question his public character. To Tweed and all that ilk, the possession of public office is simply a means of personal aggrandizement. The idea that it is a solemn trust, for the faithful discharge of which he is responsible to God and the people, is an idea which has probably never entered his head. Indeed, it seems ludicrous to mention such an idea in connection with his name. But that is the idea that must be impressed upon the minds of all our politicians. The first business of the American people is to make their public servants understand that the holding of office for selfish ends is the gravest of offenses—an offense that involves legal retribution and civil ostracism; that will put an ineffaceable stain upon any man, and shut the doors of decent society against him."

There seems to be a general wish among the various Protestant denominations to revive the order of "deaconesses," which was found so useful in the early days of the Church. A correspondent to the *Christian Advocate* writes in relation to the adoption of the order by the Methodist Church:

"As to the training and employment of sisterhoods, or deaconesses, we think there need be no serious objection to them. All cannot engage in the work which is now imperatively demanded at the hands of the Church, but very many can. And if it is important that men be trained for the work of the ministry and the pastorate, it is equally important that women should be trained for their work. Certainly they would work more efficiently if trained to it than they could do otherwise. This would lead to the founding of establishments or institutions, where such training could be had under the direction of experienced nurses, Bible-readers, visitors, &c. These we ought to have speedily in all our large cities and towns; and if we had them there can be no doubt that they would be largely patronized. If it should be thought advisable for those thus trained to assume a certain garb, we hope that in none of our Protestant churches will the black, gloomy, woe-begone and forbidding one of the Sisters of Charity be assumed, or even imitated. While it would, doubtless, be essential for those engaging in this work to devote themselves to it for a specified period, yet the whole matter should be engaged in voluntarily; and no one should continue in it longer than Providence would seem to indicate. The important provision should also be made that those who may spend their active energies in this work shall have a place and a home where they may retire when enfeebled, or disabled by infirmities or by age. We have penned these thoughts with the sincere desire that our own Church may earnestly consider this question, and not be behindhand in this great forward movement."

There is much force in this extract from the *Jewish Messenger* on the attempts that are being made to convert the Hebrews to the Christian religion.

"The operations of the 'Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews' is an interesting exhibit of what a mistaken zeal can effect. From the report of its Manchester branch we learn that three Jews have been converted during the past year, while 'eighteen have made inquiries concerning the doctrines of Christianity.' Why so many missionary publications have been received by the 'beneficiaries' of the Society may be explained by the fact that they were no sooner received than destroyed. It is admitted that, pecuniarily, the Society is not a success; spiritually, however, the patrons are pleased to assert that it is 'a growing field,' 'a harvest of the Lord.' Though unwilling to rob any pious Chadbands of their gratuitous 'spiritual' consolation, we yet would suggest that were their efforts directed to promote pure Christianity among Christians, they could not result in more fatal, striking and lamentable failures. But seriously, do these men never reflect that salvation is conditioned by the life, not the creed; that Christianity and Judaism, as mere confessions of faith, are of little eternal value, while the higher manhood, the nobler feeling, and the loftier aspirations, are left groveling in the mire of intolerance and bigotry? The most of us are born into the bonds of sectarianism; we are educated into different forms of belief; we are trained into various fields of action. Why should this prevent us from fostering a broader sympathy, a kindlier impulse, an honest, heartfelt charity for the brotherhood of man—the only kind of religion, perhaps, upon which the Father of all sects can graciously smile, and lavish the benefits of his universal love."

The *Methodist* considers it very strange that the Reform Catholic movement in Europe meets with such little favor on this side of the Atlantic. It says:

"The Catholic Reform movement reaches into nearly all European States where Popery has had any considerable strength; it is active in Rome itself, especially among the Faculty and students of the City University. A very anomalous fact must have struck all reflecting Americans—a fact inexplicable at first view—namely, that in our own country, where the freest action of thought prevails, the Döllinger movement appears to have not the slightest sympathy, or any effect whatever among Roman Catholics. How is this? Some of the American prelates were among the strongest opponents of ultramontanism in the Council at Rome, and fought the dogma of the Pope's infallibility to the very last. Every one of them has succumbed. We know of not a single prominent clerical or lay Catholic in the Republic who has dared openly to join in the noble protest of Dollinger and his associates. Can it be that there is less intellectual activity, less advanced thought in the Roman Church of America than in that of Europe? Is the mass of its population (mostly of one foreign nationality) below that of Bavaria, of Prussia, of Hungary, of even Italy? Some of the best Catholics of England sustain Dollinger, but not one, that we have heard of, in Ireland. Are we to account for the stagnation of Catholic opinion in America by the Celtic element that pervades the Church here? Here is a problem, social as well as religious, which may well excite curiosity, at least, among thoughtful Americans."

The *Golden Age* makes the following timely suggestions as to the best means of inducing young persons to spend their evenings at home:

"As the evenings lengthen the question naturally arises, What shall be done with them? The question is felt oftener than it is asked. Perhaps it would be better were it asked oftener, and answered in a more intelligent way. The importance of making a wise and happy provision for the evening is not appreciated as it should be by our people. Even those who have homes usually leave the evening to chance. They go to the theatre, the opera, or the lecture; or they stay at home hoping that somebody will drop in. If no one calls, the conversation tapers through all gradations of dullness into silence; the music drags and palls; the reading wearies; the whole family yawn and get half asleep before going to bed. And after a few experiences of this kind the husband finds livelier company and greater excitement at the saloon or club; the sons yield to more fascinating entertainment in questionable company; the daughters are either miserable at home or flitting in search of the happiness home ought to furnish but does not; and the poor wife and mother is either left to assuage their discontent or to mourn alone. And simply because nothing has been done to fill the evenings at home with delightful entertainment and recreative joy. There is nothing so absurd as to imagine that a half-dozen people of different ages and tastes, have only to be thrown together to be supremely contented and happy. And yet half our homes are managed on just this absurd principle; and people wonder that they are not happy, that so many men frequent taverns, and so many youths and maidens are on the street, and every day some man or woman goes down into the abyss.

There is no breastwork against evil; and no school of virtue and moral worth, like the good home. And evening is the only time when all the members of the family circle meet together, and can mingle in happy and joyous intercourse. The occasion should be provided for as it usually is not. Our home-keepers should take the hint from those who furnish public entertainments, and lavish thought and ingenuity enough upon the occasion to make it so attractive and delightful and satisfying, that every member of the household will feel the happier for it, and look forward to its return with expectancy, and be beyond the reach of the thousand temptations to spend the evening hours elsewhere. Exactly how this is to be done must be answered by housekeepers for themselves. They have resources and ingenuity enough, will they but once see the importance of the thing, and set their wits at work to develop the hint into a beautiful and joyous reality. Why not have a succession of evening entertainments, giving one to reading, another to music, a third to conversation, a fourth to a drama, and a fifth to miscellaneous plays? Why not import into the home circle some of the talent to amuse, and entertain, and edify which lies all about waiting for the invitation? And what one family cannot do alone, two or three together can easily effect. Were our people to spend a tenth part of the time, and interest, and means they now throw away on worthless excitements and utter frivolities, in making their homes truly helpful and happy, we should prevent half the crimes, and stop half the vices of society at their source."

Weather of the Week.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	29.857
Maximum at 2 P. M. Nov. 11	30.034
Minimum at 5 P. M. Nov. 10	29.460
Range	.574

THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	39.1
Maximum at 3 P. M. Nov. 5	53.7
Minimum at 6 A. M. Nov. 6	28.5
Range	25.2

REMARKS.	Inch.
Nov. 10—Rain from 3½ A. M. to 8 P. M.; amount of water	.75
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	1,492

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	37	44	45	46	40
Stand of bar. in inch	29.88		29.99		30.14

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, 41° F.

Tweed Dropped from the Third-Avenue Railroad—His Westchester Real Estate.

During the first part of last week, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, Wm. M. Tweed was dropped as a member of the Board, whether by resignation or expulsion it is not stated. He subsequently disposed of his stock in the Company, amounting to about $200,000. In July last, he purchased of Mr. L. W. Jerome 1,048 66-100 acres of land, at and below William's Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, just below the New-Haven and Boston junction. The consideration was $316,000 cash. It was rumored yesterday that papers were drawn to transfer this property to his son, and daughter. He has also about $60,-00 of stock in quarry lands at or near Tuckahoe and Pleasantville, in the same county; this interest is supposed to be in negotiation between two wealthy marble dealers.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS.

How They are Conducted—The New-York Institutions—The European Systems—The Boarding-Out System vs. Asylums.

Some of our most respectable citizens are now seeking to open in New-York a Foundling Hospital to be conducted under Protestant influences. A Roman Catholic Hospital for Foundlings was recently established, and is now receiving aid from the City Treasury. In view of these humane efforts, attended as they must be by vast expense, it becomes necessary to inquire what is the best system of management attained by experience in other countries. Of the need of some peculiar shelter or shelter for illegitimate children in this City there can be no question.

Those who have to do with the poorer classes, are shocked and pained by the constant instances presented to them, of infants neglected or abandoned by their mothers, or of unmarried mothers with infants, in such need and desperation, that infanticide is often the easiest escape. Something evidently should be done for both mothers and children. Of the numbers of illegitimate children in New-York, it is difficult to speak with any precision. In European countries, we know almost exactly the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births. In Sardinia, it is 2.09 per cent.; in Sweden, 6.56; in England, 6.72; in France, 7.01; in Denmark, 9.35; in Austria, 11.38; in Bavaria, 20.59. Among cities, it is between 3 and 4 per cent. in English cities; in Genoa, 8; in Berlin, 14.9; in St. Petersburg, 18.8; in Vienna, 46. The general average of illegitimate to legitimate children in Europe is 12.8 per cent.

Supposing that the average in New-York is the same as in Amsterdam or London, say four per cent., there were, in the five years from 1860 to 1865, out of the 144,724 children born (living or dead) in the City of New-York, 5,788 illegitimate, or an average each year of 1,157 children born out of wedlock. More than a thousand illegitimate children are thus, in all probability, thrown upon this community every year.

Though this is a mere estimate, there is a strong presumptive evidence of its not being exaggerated, from the enormous proportion, in New-York, of still-births, which reached in one year (1868) the sum of 2,195, or more than seven per cent. of the whole number of births. Now, it is well known that the women who are mothers of illegitimate children are much more likely to be badly attended or neglected in their confinement than mothers in wedlock, and thus to suffer under this misfortune. As to the relation of illegitimacy to crime, there are some striking statistics from France. Out of 5,758 persons confined in the bagnios in France, there were, according to Dr. Parry, in 1853, 391 illegitimate. Of the 18,205 inmates of the State prisons in France during the same time, 880 were illegitimate, and 361 foundlings. "One out of every 1,300 Frenchmen," says the same authority, "becomes the subject of legal punishment, while one out of 158 foundlings finds his way to the State prisons. In the celebrated Farm-school of Meltrai, according to recent reports, out of 3,580 young convicts since its foundation, 534 were illegitimate and 221 foundlings, or more than twenty per cent.

There can be no reasonable doubt then, that a large number of children born out of wedlock, and therefore exposed to great hardship, temptation and misery, are cast out every year on this community. A very large proportion of these unfortunate little ones die, or with their mothers, are dragged down to great depths of wretchedness and crime.

What can be done for them? The first impulse is, naturally, to gather them into an asylum. But what is the experience of asylums? The London Foundling Hospital, one of the most famous of these institutions, was founded in 1740. During the first twenty years of its existence, out of the 14,934 children received in it only 4,400 lived to be apprenticed, a mortality of more than seventy per cent. The celebrated St. Petersburg Hospital for Foundlings contained, between the years 1772 and 1789, 7,709 children, of whom 6,606 died. Between the years 1783 and 1797, seventy-six per cent. died. We have not, unfortunately, its later statistics. The Foundling Hospital of Paris, another well-known institution of this class, was founded by Vincent de Paul in 1638. In the twenty years ending in 1859, out of 48,525 infants admitted, 27,119 died during the first year, or fifty-six per cent. In 1841 a change was made in the administration of this hospital, of which we shall speak later.

In this City there is, under the enlightened management of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, an infant hospital on Randall's Island, where large numbers of illegitimate and abandoned children are cared for. In former years, under careless management of this institution, the mortality of these helpless infants has reached ninety to ninety-five per cent.; but in recent years, under the new management, this has been greatly reduced. In 1867, out of the 928 "nurse's children," or children without their mothers, who were received, 642 died, or about seventy per cent. In 1868, 76.77 per cent. of these unfortunates died, and in 1869 70.32 per cent.; while in the same hospital, of the children admitted with their mothers, only 20.44 per cent. died during that year—a death rate less than that of the City at large, which is about twenty-six per cent; while in Massachusetts, for children under one year, it is about thirteen per cent.

It will be observed that the mortality of foundlings and orphans in this institution was reduced in 1869 from 76.79 per cent. to 70.32. Again, in 1870, a still greater reduction was made to 58.99. This most encouraging result was brought about by the erection of an infants' hospital by the Commissioners, the employment of a skillful physician, and, above all, by engaging paid nurses instead of pauper women, to take care of the children. In Massachusetts the experience is equally instructive. In the State Almshouse, says the able Secretary of the Board of Charities, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, the mortality of these infants previous to 1857 reached the large proportion of 80 out of every 100.

In the Tewksbury Almshouse the mortality in 1860 among the foundlings was forty-seven out of fifty-four, or eighty-seven per cent.

In 1867 the most enlightened experts in charities in Massachusetts took up the subject of founding an infant asylum, and resolved to institute one which should be free from the abuses of the old system. In this new asylum only those children should be received whose cases had been carefully investigated, and no more than thirty foundlings were ever to be collected under one roof, so that as much individual care might be exercised as is practicable. Yet even under this wise plan the mortality during the first six months at the Dorchester Asylum reached nearly fifty per cent. out of only thirty-six children; though this mortality was a great gain over that of the State Almshouses. The truth seems to be that each infant needs one nurse or care-taker, and that if you place these delicate young creatures in large companies together in any public building, an immense proportion are sure to die.

When one remembers the difficulty of carrying any child in this climate through the first and second Summers, and how a slight change in the milk, or neglect of covering, will bring on that scourge of our City, cholera infantum, and how incessant the watchfulness of our mothers is to bring up a healthy child, we can understand why from one-half to two-thirds of the foundlings, many of them fatally weakened when brought to the asylums, die in our public institutions. Where the mothers are allowed to take care of their own children in the asylums, as many survive as in the outside world. But to support one mother for each infant is an immense expense; so that two children are commonly put under the care of the mother. The neglect, however, of the strange child soon becomes apparent even to the casual visitor; and these poor foundlings are often fairly starved or abused to death by the mother forced to nurse them. The treatment of these poor helpless infants by brutal women in our public institutions is one of the saddest chapters in the history of human wickedness.

What then is to be done for these unfortunate foundlings? No asylum can afford to board and employ one wet-nurse for each infant. How can the children be saved at a moderate expense? The feasible and practicable course for this object is the "placing-out system." This plan has been in operation in France for centuries, and is now carried out under a public department called "*Les Service des Enfants Assistés,*" recently under the direction of M. Husson, and known generally as the Bureau Ste. Apolline. This Bureau deals with the whole class of abandoned and outcast and destitute infants. Instead of keeping these children in an asylum this office at once dispatches them to nurses already selected in the country.

The whole matter is thoroughly organized; there are agents to forward the nurses and children, inspectors to select nurses and look after the infants and take charge of the disbursements, and medical officers to investigate the condition of both children and nurses, and to visit them monthly and give medical attendance. The nurse is obliged to bring a certificate of good character from the Commune, and of her being in proper condition to take care of a foster-child. She is not permitted to take charge of an infant unless her own is nine months old and has been weaned. The nurse is bound to send her foster-child, as she grows up, to school, and to some place of religious instruction. The Bureau has thus relieved a vast number of children during ten years from 1855 to 1864, the total number amounting to 21,934.

That it has been wonderfully successful is shown by the mortality, which is now only about thirty per cent., or nearly the same with the general death-rate among young children in New-York. Under this new poor law administration for destitute and abandoned children, the famous hospital for foundlings has been changed into a mere depot for children sent to places and nurses in the country, with the most happy results in point of mortality. Thus, in 1838, the hospital admitted 5,322 children, and lost 1,211; in 1868, of 5,608 admitted, only 442 died, or about eight per cent. Of 21,147 sent to the country, the deaths were only 1,783, or less than ten per cent. Of 6,009 admitted in 1869, 4,260 were abandoned children, and the deaths from the above number were 495.

The French administration does not cease with paying the board of these foundlings in their country homes; it looks carefully after their clothing, their education, their religious instruction, and even their habits of economy. The outlay by the Government for these various objects is considerable. In 1869 the traveling expenses of these little waifs reached the sum of 170,107 francs. The payments of the peasants to induce them to educate the foundlings amounted to 85,458 francs for the same year; the savings of the children, put in official savings-boxes, amounted to 394,076 francs, while 15,936 francs were given out as prizes.

The moral effects have been encouraging. In 1869, out of the 9,000 *élèves* from thirteen to twenty-eight years, only thirty-two had appeared before Courts of Justice for trifling offenses; thirty-two had shown symptoms of insubordination, and nearly the same number had been imprisoned.

It should be remembered that this Bureau has charge of the whole class of juvenile paupers, or almshouse children, in Paris, as well as foundlings, whom it treats by placing out in country homes. In 1869, it thus provided for and protected 25,486 children, of whom 16,845 were from one day to twelve years, and 9,001 from twelve to twenty-one years. For this purpose, it employed 2 principal inspectors, 25 sub-inspectors, and 278 physicians.

The expense of this Bureau has been wonderfully slight, only averaging $2 60 per annum for each child. In an asylum the average annual expenditure for each child could not have been less than $150. This Bureau Ste. Apolline must be carefully distinguished from the private bureaus in Paris for assisting foundlings, under which the most shocking abuses have occurred, the death-rate reaching among their subjects 70.87, and even ninety per cent. The "boarding-out" system has been a part of the Alms-house system of Hamburg for years, and has proved eminently successful and economical. In Berlin, more than half the pauper children, and all the foundlings, are thus dealt with. In Dublin, both Protestant and Catholic associations have pursued this plan with destitute orphans and foundlings, with marked success. The Protestant Society had, in 1866, 453 orphans under its charge, and had placed out, or returned to friends, 1,256; its provincial branches had 2,208 under their care, and had placed out 5,374. All the orphans placed out by the Society are apprenticed. Great care is used in inspecting the homes where children are put and in selecting employers. The whole Association is well organized. The annual cost of the children, dividing the whole expense by the number of children placed and cared for, is only from $50 to $55 per head. The Roman Catholic Association, St. Brigid's, is even more economical in its work, as the labor is mainly performed by the members of the sisterhoods. Within seven years 500 children were taken in charge, of whom 200 had been adopted or placed out. The children thus provided for in country families are constantly visited by the conductors of the orphanage and by the parish priest. The expense of the whole enterprise is very slight. Similar experiments are being made in England with pauper children, and despite Prof. Fawcett's somewhat impractical objections, they have been found to be successful and far more economical than the old system. The Massachusetts Board of State Charities, one of the ablest Boards that have ever treated these questions, well observes in its report for 1868; "The tendency in all civilized countries is toward the family system, through first the Foundling Hospital, and second, the Asylum or Home System; and the mortality among infants of this class is reduced from ninety or ninety-five per cent. under the old no system, from forty to sixty per cent. in well-managed Foundling Hospitals, from thirty to fifty per cent. in good asylums, and from twenty to thirty-five per cent. in good single families, the last being scarcely above the normal death-rate of all infants." The "placing out" system is of course liable to shocking abuse, as the experience of private offices for the care of foundlings in Paris, and recently in London, painfully shows. It must be carried on with the utmost publicity, and under careful responsibility. But under a respectable and faithful Board of Trustees, with careful organization and inspection, there is no reason why the one thousand illegitimate children born every year in New-York City, should not be placed in good country families, under the best of care and with the prospect of saving at least seven hundred out of the thousand, instead of losing that proportion; and all this under an expense of about one-tenth that of an asylum. Why will our benevolent ladies and gentlemen keep up the old monastic ideas of the necessity of herding these unfortunate children in one building? Here there are thousands of homes awaiting the foundlings, without money or without price, where the child would have the best advantages the country could afford; or if it be too weak or sick to be moved, or the managers fear the experiment of placing out, let some responsible nurse be selected in the country near by, and the foundling boarded at their expense. The experience of the Children's Aid Society is that no children are so eagerly and kindly received in country families as infants who are orphans. Let us not found in New-York that most doubtful institution—a foundling asylum—but use the advantages we have in the ten thousand natural asylums of the country.

In regard to the question, how far the affording facilities for the care of illegitimate children increases the temptation to vicious indulgence, we believe, as in most similar matters, the true course for the legislator lies between extremes. His first duty is, of course, one of humanity, to preserve life. Whenever helpless or abandoned children are found, the duty of the State is to take care of them, though this care may, in certain cases, offer an inducement to crime. The danger to the child, if neglected, is certain; that to the community, of inducing other mothers to abandon their offspring, is remote and uncertain. On the other hand, the State is under no obligation to offer inducements to parents to neglect their illegitimate children; it is rather bound to throw all possible responsibility on those who have brought them into the world.

The extreme French plan of presenting, "turning tables" to those who wished to abandon their children, was found to increase the crime, and the number of such unfortunates. It has been given up even in Paris itself. The Russian Foundling Asylum in St. Petersburg, found it necessary to make its conditions more strict than they were in the beginning, as laxness tended to encourage sexual vice. The universal experience is that if a mother can be compelled to care for her infant, during a month or two, she will then never murder or abandon it. But if she is relieved of the charge very early, she feels little affection or remorse, and often plunges into indulgence again without restraint. By requiring conditions and letting some little time pass before the mother gives the child up, she is kept in a better moral condition, and made to feel more the responsibility of her position, and is thus withheld from future vice.

On the other hand the extreme position taken substantially by the New-York legislators, whereby no mother could get rid of an illegitimate child except by publicly entering the Alms house, or by infanticide, undoubtedly stimulated the crimes of foeticide and child-murder. No doubt the new Catholic and Protestant Foundling Asylums contemplated in New-York will steer between these two extremes, will connect the mother with the child as long as possible, and require all reasonable conditions before admitting the infant, and at the same time not drive a seduced or unfortunate woman with her babe out to take her chances in the streets.

False Registering—Alleged Mistake by a Voter.

John E. Davis was yesterday brought before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion was made to admit him to bail. The prisoner was charged by Gen. Barlow with having registered in both the Tenth and Twelfth Districts of the Fourth Ward. It was explained on behalf of the prisoner that in consequence of the Ward having been redistricted he had first registered in the wrong district, and subsequently having found his proper district and registered there, he went back and had his name erased from the first registry. It was not claimed that he had voted in more than one district. Judge Brady said he was now, as always, deeply interested in preserving the purity of the ballot-box; that if he deemed it necessary to bring the prisoner to justice, he would fix bail at not less than $20,000. As it was, the facts seemed to indicate the possibility of an honest mistake, and he thought the ends of justice would be amply secured by fixing the amount of bail at $500.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Fall inspections are at length over, and the result is satisfactory, though some of the commands ought to have made a better show of numbers. In order that our readers may see at a glance the present condition of the First and Second Divisions, we append the following table:

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Twelfth	379	113	492
Twenty-second	485	131	616
Sixty-ninth	331	276	607
Seventy-first	439	184	621
Seventy-ninth	321	88	409
First Cavalry	141	170	311
Second Brigade.			
Fifth	439	142	581
Sixth	420	185	605
Eleventh	466	108	574
Eighty-fourth	318	85	403
Ninety-sixth	316	136	452
Third Cavalry	320	138	458
Third Brigade.			
First	281	118	399
Seventh	755	151	906
Eighth	357	124	481
Ninth	722	63	785
Fifty-fifth	373	113	486
Washington Grey Troop	42	8	50

SECOND DIVISION.

Fifth Brigade.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Thirteenth	432	73	505
Fourteenth	186	252	438
Twenty-eighth	340	82	422
Separate Troop	88	14	102
Eleventh Brigade.			
Twenty-third	401	101	502
Thirty-second	341	57	398
Forty-seventh	356	53	409
Howitzer Battery	36	23	59
Separate Troop	55	15	70

The effective strength of the First Division is, according to the above statement, 7,220 men, and the aggregate 9,627 (including the separate detachments, which are not given in detail.) That of the Second Division is 2,345 effective and 3,057 aggregate. This gives Brooklyn and New-York nearly 10,000 well-equipped men for all emergencies.

The members of the Seventh Regiment had a very funny time on election day, in their efforts to relieve the tedium of barrack life. All sorts of expedients were adopted, the most successful being the arrival and reception of a mock Grand Duke, a magnificent toy tin band being improvised for the occasion. The Seventy-first Regiment had an amateur concert, the Twelfth some comic drills, and the Twenty-second whiled away the time by mock courts-martial and other fun. All of the commands were subjected to considerable drill and practice in the handling of breech-loaders.

The Twenty-second will give a regimental ball at the Academy, on Jan. 8.

Company drills are now actively progressing in nearly all the regiments.

The Remington Arms Company are busily engaged in preparing the new rifle adopted for the State troops.

Capt. Vose again offers a gold medal for the best-drilled man in the Twenty-second Regiment.

The Legislature of Vermont, at its last session, authorized the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State to procure an engraved testimonial to be presented to every honorably-discharged soldier of volunteers from the State of Vermont, as a token of appreciation of his services on the part of the State, or to the widow or next of kin of such as have died. These testimonials are now ready for distribution. The engraving is printed on a sheet 19 by 22 inches. The design is reasonably tasteful and appropriate. In a medallion at the top is the portrait of the late General and Governor, Peter T. Washburn, the faithful Adjutant-General of Vermont throughout the war. The medallion is surrounded by flags and bayonets, while from it floats on either hand, streamers bearing the names of the battles in which the Vermont boys distinguished themselves: Bull Run, Savage Station, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Vicksburg, Fisher's Hill, Winchester and Cedar Creek. At the sides are medallions containing vignettes of soldiers in action, sharp-shooters firing, news from home in camp, and the soldier's return. At the bottom is the final surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, with portraits on each side of Gen. Phil. Sheridan and Gen. John Sedgwick, the brave and favorite commander of the old Sixth Corps. Appropriately disposed around these are various military insignia, lighted bomb-shells, the corps badges of the different corps to which Vermont troops were attached, and a tasteful vignette of the State arms, wreathed with laurel and oak.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment will parade in full-dress uniform with side arms, this afternoon, for divine service, and a sermon by the Chaplain, Rev. William D. Walker. The line will be formed in the armory at 2 o'clock P. M., and will proceed, without colors or music, to Calvary Chapel, No. 211 East Twenty-third-street.

The Pennsylvania State Military Convention met at Harrisburg on Monday. The President, Adjt.-Gen. A. L. Russell, in assuming the chair, stated that the object of the Convention was to consider the present Militia laws of the State, and to adopt such measures as may seem calculated to secure the passage by the next Legislature of a practical and efficient general military act. The present State military enactments were multitudinous, many of them inconsistent and incongruous; some supplied by others, and others obsolete, but all remaining on the statute books. Indeed, it was frequently difficult and embarrassing to determine what really is the law controlling or settling any mooted point. The general opinion of military men was that Pennsylvania had not manifested the liberality toward her citizen soldiery which she could well afford, or of which they had, whenever opportunity offered, shown themselves to be worthy. No sister Commonwealth can boast better military material than the State of Pennsylvania. He alluded to the services rendered by the State troops during the coal troubles, and advised liberal legislation. Gov. Geary visited the Convention by invitation, and spoke earnestly in favor of a better military system in the State. A Committee on Resolutions was subsequently appointed, and reported in favor of the following changes in the government and maintenance of the militia: That the tax levied for the organization and support of the National Guard be a State tax instead of a military tax, as levied heretofore: that the number of officers and men composing the National Guard be limited by law: that the State authorities furnish the National Guard with the necessary uniform and equipments: that the present form of enlistment be changed from signing the so-called enrollment-book to subscribing to an oath of service; that fines levied by courts-martial shall be considered collectable as other taxes; that division encampments shall be held as schools for field instruction, to last one week in each year. It is hoped that the Legislature will accept these suggestions and embody them in a new law this Winter.

The militia general order recently issued by the Governor-General of Ontario Province, (Dominion of Canada,) affords an insight into the workings of the system across the border. In returning his thanks to the officers and men for the discharge of camp duty, the Governor-General states that camps of exercise for sixteen or eighteen days were formed in every military district at which the troops were concentrated with rapidity, and during the period of drill trained with marked success. In the sixteen-day camps of exercise the following numbers performed the annual drill—the officers and men being paid, drilled and supplied as if on actual service:

District No. 1, 2,316 men and 143 horses; District No. 2, 4,754 men and 620 horses; District No. 3, 2,758 men and 319 horses; District No. 4, 2,227 men and 105 horses; District No. 5, 3,546 men and 231 horses; District No. 6, 1,512 men and 23 horses; District No. 7, 2,886 men and 221 horses; District No. 8, 1,411 men and 319 horses; District No. 9, 1,135 men and 15 horses; total, 22,544 men and 1,996 horses. More than 1,200 cavalry and 10 field batteries of artillery, with 42 field guns, are included in the above strength, and were present with the various brigades in camp for sixteen days. In the eight-day camps the following numbers were present: District No. 1, 2,100 officers and men and 191 horses; District No. 2, 1,283 officers and men and 15 horses; District No. 3, 897 officers and men and 60 horses; District No. 5, 26 officers and men; District No. 7, 413 officers and men; District No. 8, 491 officers and men and 53 horses; total, 5,210 officers and men and 319 horses. In addition to this, upward of 1,700 garrison artillery-men have performed their annual drill at various forts and garrisons throughout the Dominion. Three artillery batteries have embarked in succession for eight days' gunnery drill in the gun-boat *Prince Alfred*. The vessel is cruising during the period in Lakes Erie and Huron. The Grand Trunk Brigade, 2,156 strong, and the remaining corps of the active militia in the different districts, are performing their annual drill at the respective head-quarters of the corps. At Niagara, on the immediate frontier, a force of 4,753 men, with three field batteries, twelve guns, three squadrons of cavalry, and 605 horses from Military District No. 2, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dane, D. A. G., was concentrated in twelve hours with ample supplies for sixteen days, and there formed into a division. At Laprairie, in front of Montreal, the corps from Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6 being brought together were formed into another division of 5,310 men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. O. Smith, D. A. G., C. M. G., with one field battery, two squadrons of cavalry and 254 horses. They were concentrated with almost equal rapidity and trained for a similar period.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that there are several very efficient volunteer organizations in that city, composed of intelligent young men, who are armed and equipped by the State, and whose usefulness cannot be too highly appreciated. To this the *Times* adds that it is complained by the officers of these corps that a great apathy prevails among the young men in filling up these regiments, and that much of this is due to the discouragement of employers, who restrict these young men in the disposition of their time for attendance at drills and parades, and in other ways do not, as they ought to do, promote and aid so desirable an object as the maintenance of a volunteer force so essential in a city in certain great and frequent emergencies, such as mobs and great fires where guards are needed. All of which shows that New-Orleans needs a reorganization in her military system. But why not call the State troops simply militia, and not volunteers? The war has been over some years now, and the word is obsolete.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Friday next.

The head-quarters Department of New-York have been removed from No. 744 Broadway to the Hoffman House.

Gen. Sherman's trip to Europe is not one of official inspection. He goes in his capacity as a private citizen, and pays his own expenses. In like capacity, and at their own cost, do Col. Audenreid and Lieut. Grant (Gen. Grant's son) travel. Rear-Admiral Alden has berths vacant in the *Wabash*, and Gen. Sherman accepted an invitation for himself and companions to occupy them. In the absence of Gen. Sherman in Europe it is probable that Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan will be called to head-quarters in Washington to assume command of the army.

Gen. J. R. Bachelder, of Readfield, Me., dropped dead while conversing with a friend on the 3d inst.

Col. A. R. Calhoun, of Philadelphia, Department Commander of Pennsylvania, was shot through the lung at the battle of Stone River, in December, 1862. Recently the wound reopened and bled profusely, and the surgeons, probing it, extracted a piece of the Major's gilt coat-button, which, having been carried in by the ball, had remained in his breast for nearly nine years.

The officers of the Twenty-second Regiment having decided to change the band, under the leadership of Mr. H. Dodworth, the Music Committee have been successful in securing the valuable services of Messrs. C. Rehm and E. Neyer as leaders of a new band.

As the changing of the band has occasioned considerable expense, a concert will be given next Saturday evening toward liquidating it.

Life Insurance and Advertising Agents—Curious Facts About the Business.

In London, agencies for coals, (free from slate,) for Amontillados sherries, (rare and curious,) for La Mancha hams, (guaranteed pure acorn-fed,) hold forth dazzling dreams of fortune to that always numerous class of impecunious people who swarm in the large centres of population. In the United States life insurance agencies and advertising agencies are the cities of refuge for a similar host of needy Micawbers. The former have been branded as insufferable bores, and we are not disposed to dispute the assertion. In New-York their number, (we refer to the peripatetic ones,) has been of late very much curtailed. Large offices no longer use them. In the country, however, they still swarm.

There is a literature carefully compiled for the use of the insurance agent. It is a neat and handy volume. All kinds of imaginary subjects are to be found there. Life insurance always came in some way as effectually and as much in place as a hornpipe in a tragedy, or a double-handed broadsword combat in a roaring farce. If the life insurance agents have been somewhat reduced in number in New-York, the book, circular, magazine, almanac, directory and newspaper advertising man, have fully made up for this diminution. Whether as the representatives of those large advertising firms, whose extensive dealings include all the myriad journals in the United States, down to the humble individual who labors singly for a page or so in a comic song-book, the true work, the soliciting, must be done by personal interview. If a Choctaw paper, a dog-collar trade circular, or a Fiji almanac, is to be ushered into the world, there is a certain class of people more or less numerous, who do exist in New-York, who have to be found out, and who can be made to advertise in these peculiar organs. It is only a question of time. If any man will only work at it day and night, and is persistent enough, he will be surprised to find what a number of people are socially and commercially bound up in the Choctaws, are affiliated with the Fejeeans, and whose bread and butter depends solely on dog-collars. It is true their patronage is not to be had for the asking, and that the public are inclined to class the advertising agent in the numerous catalogue of bores. Sometimes, as ill-luck will have it, the agent may arrive at an unfortunate moment. A brother advertiser has just been button-holing the worthy store-keeper, and for the last two hours has been indefatigably asserting the claims of the Wabahi *Windy-cator*; how it has the largest circulation in all Arabia, how it is read by all the Mecca pilgrims, and that if anything will help the sale of the patent boot-jack, an article of prime necessity to these people, this peculiar paper was published for no other purpose than to do his business for him. Usually under such circumstances, the reception given the last advertising man, is, to express it mildly, at least curt. It may be given somewhat in this guise: "See here, Mister, I've just had one fellow blowing two hours on the same subject. How the deuce you chaps find us out I don't know. It's a regular nuisance. I never advertise a cent—don't want to." Sometimes, if the party is of a jocular disposition, it assumes an amusing form, and the reception is like this: "Now, what would a whole column cost—a whole one?" The obsequious agent mentions the lowest figure. "Now, look here, young man, just, for curiosity's sake, I have been putting down the figures just as they have been given to me. I find that, if I paid the amounts I am called upon for advertising in a general way, from all the agents who have been to see me, I should be forced to sell the compound cork-screw and cinder-sifter to every man, woman and child in America, Asia, Europe and Africa. Now, I put it to you, as an advertising man, and a sensible person, if it is possible?" If the agent is wise, and knows his business, he drops the matter at once, and talks of weather and the elections. A conversation commences, which may end as follows: "Call again some time; glad to see you." The agent departs, but puts down in his note-book the person's name, with "possible" written after it. He has mentally made up his mind that that man can be bagged. Six months afterward he calls again. The compound cinder-sifter has been a success, and next day the "ad.," with appropriate cut, in all its glory, appears in the paper, and increased sales, which publicity only can give, makes the party a life-long customer. A frequent reply given to the agent is, "We don't advertise, because we have more to do than we can attend to." As this comes frequently from an empty store, as quiet as a grave, it is to be taken on suspicion. Experience has taught the agent that the most successful are those who advertise largely, and that no person in business was ever yet found who was not willing to do a little more, and who, if more trade came, could not find means to manage it. As wonderful dogs have been described, who would not cross a hedge, where "spring guns" in large letters warned the canines that intrusion was dangerous, so the accomplished advertising agent can tell at a glance whether there is a chance of success. It is therefore unnecessary for certain establishments to have painted in huge capitals on their doors, "no beggars, peddlers, or advertising agents admitted." As a general rule, however, the advertising agent, providing he has a good address, is conscious how people are bothered by solicitors, and does not bore or stay too long, is well received. Much depends as to success, on an acquaintance with the trade. Such errors as to canvass Water-street for stoves and heaters in July, or for fans, ice-cream and refrigerator advertisements in January, would be notable blunders. There are some few deceptions used which are worth noticing. The question frequently asked, "What is your circulation?" we regret to say, often causes a breaking of the eighth commandment on the part of the agent. A conscientious one, if he does know it, will not tell it. Nine times out of ten the reading circulation, guessed at, is mentioned. One thing frequently done in order to attract attention, is to publish gratuitously advertisements of leading firms in certain branches in order to induce smaller men in the same trade to advertise. One very wicked trick sometimes employed, is to hire persons, Peter Funks, who in the guise of purchasers, will come to an establishment having an advertisement in a paper, and with the journal conspicuously displayed, will pretend they are desirous of looking at goods, induced to do so by such and such an advertisement. Of course only the most degraded shells and unscrupulous agents employ the method. Fully 3,000 persons find an employment in New-York in securing advertisements, and among them are to be found several ladies.

An indefatigable agent called lately on a well-known financier in Wall-street for an advertisement for a particular magazine. The great man received him courteously, begging him to be seated. The monthly represented by the canvasser, though well worthy of notice, was unknown, even by name, by the banker.

"What is its circulation?" blandly asked the millionaire, whose colossal operations embrace both continents.

"About—ahem!—five thousand; that's about its reading circulation."

"Ah, indeed! Well, I think fully a million or two of people are acquainted with my firm; and doesn't it strike you that it would be quite a good thing if I advertised you?"

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 12, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York, or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter*.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Two More Gone.

We ventured to assure the people on Wednesday morning that they need not pay any attention to the efforts of certain journals to depreciate the importance of the victory gained the previous day. Any one who had been accustomed to survey the Tammany field must have seen with half an eye that all its landmarks were gone—that the fire had passed over it and destroyed it utterly. The triumph of Tuesday—one of the noblest triumphs ever gained under the forms of popular government—will grow in dimensions the further we recede from it. We do not yet realize its overwhelming importance. As for the value of its moral results, they are inestimable. They attest the elasticity and adaptability of the institutions under which we live. They show that no evil can grow up among us, so great that the people cannot reach it. We shall never again see a political organization entrenched more strongly than was Tammany. It had the Press, the Courts, the Police, the multitude, everything on its side. Yet, where is it today? We believe that even the people who rose against it last Tuesday do not yet appreciate how irretrievably it perished before them.

Already Sweeny has gone; Connolly has long since been but a name. And now Henry Hilton, a very mischievous and deceitful tool of the Ring, is obliged to withdraw his grip from the throat of the people. It is but the other day that he found no difficulty in inducing the editor of a respectable religious paper to pronounce an unqualified eulogium on the City Government. Still more recently, he was caught inciting the Park laborers to engage in a riot for the purpose of burning down the dwellings of a proprietor and an editor of this paper. In most communities he would have been punished for that offense under the law: the day is coming when he will not escape in this. He has worked under cover of Mr. A. T. Stewart's name, just as Nathaniel Sands worked under cover of Peter Cooper's—the dumbfounded Peter Cooper. He has lent himself to every sinister design of the Ring. Now there is an end of him. Justice may be slow in reaching its aim—but it reaches it at last, heaven be praised.

Another of the "respectable" men who have long been identified with the Tweed gang is Mr. Isaac Bell. The wonderful organization which Tweed, Hall and Sweeny built up had its ramifications in almost every section of society. There were men who consented to do its work in clubs and drawing-rooms, just as there were men who did it in rum-shops and gambling dens. There was not much to choose between either class, so far as moral character was concerned. Among the "private society" allies of Tammany none were so indefatigable as Isaac Bell, a Commissioner of Charities, a Commissioner of Public Instruction, a member of the Union Club, and a man calling himself respectable, while doing exceedingly dirty work—and doing it for profit. In what quarter did we find most obstructions in our recent contest? It was among the "gentlemen." What happened to us last year? We had carried on an energetic attack upon the Ring. Oakey Hall was a candidate for re-election. His chances were bad, for the people demanded a production of the City accounts, and none were forthcoming. Suddenly, in October, 1870, Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. Moses Taylor and Mr. W. B. Astor appeared before the public with a certificate of honesty for Connolly and all the Tweed gang. That, and nothing else, turned the election in favor of Hall. That certificate cost the public millions of dollars. Yet Mr. Marshall O. Roberts has never been ashamed of it. And so it was with other "respectable" men. They went about alleging that there was not a particle of foundation for any of the charges we brought against the Tammany gang. Isaac Bell pretends to see his mistake now. He resigns one of his offices. But the Tammany brand is still across his forehead and he will never get rid of it—for whether a man moves in clubs and "gilded saloons" or in corner groceries and "gin mills," that brand will stick where it has once been placed. Mr. Bell's conscience is only aroused when he sees Tammany in ruins, and discovers that no more is to be made out of it, directly or indirectly. It is a pity that he never had a spasm of virtue before.

The respectable confederates of Tweed deserve more condemnation than the ignorant tools who did the Ring work at ward meetings. These "gentlemen" knew what they were about. Marshall O. Roberts was well aware of the dishonorable trick he played when he put his name to that certificate. Isaac Bell has gone about his work with his eyes open. They did all the mischief they could for years together. Now, when they have no longer power to do any harm, they are anxious to throw off their infamous connections. But ought a deeply injured community to forget the past quite so easily? The names of Henry Hilton, Isaac Bell, Nathaniel Sands, Marshall O. Roberts, and others like them are linked forever in local history with the dishonored names of Tweed, Sweeny and Hall.

Permanence of Reform Organizations.

We are assured that the Committee of Seventy has no immediate intention of disbanding. It is to be hoped that this unpartisan body of representative citizens may find it possible to make their organization a permanent one. They have fairly earned the entire confidence of all classes of the people of New-York, and the brilliant success which has already attended their labors in the cause of reform is the best argument which could be had in favor of having them available in the future. This community is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of keeping partisan issues out of local politics. Just as soon as the control of the City Administration becomes the prize of either of the political parties, the door is opened to all manner of waste, extravagance and inefficiency. It is true that we have had all these things under a mixed Administration. But the coalition between Democrats and Republicans which marked the days of the old Board of Supervisors, and to some extent the Tammany régime, was based upon the assumption that the City was in the hands of the professional politicians, and the minority made a corrupt bargain for a share of the spoils, on condition that they should retire from their proper functions, as an opposition, to and a check upon the majority. The last election has fully demonstrated that the City is not in the hands of the trading politicians of either party. On maintaining this fact, in all its integrity, absolutely depends the future good government of the City. It is a matter of very slight importance whether the heads of our Departments be Republicans or Democrats, provided they do not belong to that class of either party whose election depends on keeping around them a crowd of dependents, whose fidelity is in proportion to their greed, and who look to their leader to secure the one, and satisfy the other out of the plunder of his office.

The impotence of the Ward clubs of Tammany was demonstrated on Tuesday last. But the pot-house politicians will have their palmy days again, unless the people are represented in the field of electioneering by men whose motives are above suspicion, and whose character is above reproach. For years the people have looked helplessly on, while the dregs of the populace came to the surface of City politics through the aid of nominating conventions into which no decent citizen could venture, far less obtain a hearing. The "slate" voted by acclamation by rowdies and jail-birds was presented as "the people's choice." Respectable people abstained from voting altogether, in hopeless disgust at the general character of the men they were asked to vote for, and at the means which were used to return them. Twenty thousand people voted on Tuesday last who had not voted for years before, not only because they felt that great interests were at stake, but because they had the guarantee of men whom they could trust that means would be taken to secure a reasonably fair count, and that due diligence had been employed in canceling bad nominations and in securing good ones. The same thing must be done at the next election, and the next, and the next. The Committee of Seventy is the one organization which can be trusted to perform such duties, and they owe it to themselves and to their fellow-citizens not to abdicate functions which it is of the most vital importance to have properly performed. To maintain this supervisory character, the Committee of Seventy must exclude from their ranks all office-holders or aspirants for office. No repetition ought to be possible of the history of the Citizens' Association and its distinguished office-bearer, Nathaniel Sands.

Among other Reform organizations which ought to be permanent, the Young Men's Municipal Association must take the foremost place. The energy and effectiveness with which the members of this body worked during the election season can be fully appreciated only by those who were similarly employed. With so short a period for preliminary preparation, the success of their labors was achieved by the most unusual vigor and by a very remarkable display of the talent for organizing. As a permanent ally of the Committee of Seventy, and a permanent body whence its ranks could be recruited, too much value cannot be placed upon the Young Men's Association. Nor must the Council of Political Reform be forgotten, which waged war against Tammany in the days when it was still trusted. The members of this body are too deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the whole tone and scope of political action to consider that their occupation is already gone. In addition to these, every Ward of the City ought to have its Reform organization, devoted simply to the selection and support of honest and capable men for office. Let the central bodies keep their ranks unbroken, and the continued activity of auxiliary associations will certainly be secured.

Marriage a la Mode.

Spring and Indian Summer, the loveliest seasons of our capricious year, have rightly been made with us the favorite periods for weddings. Under the brilliant skies of June, or of the yet unfrosted November, the honeymoon may open most auspiciously. Perhaps, too, there is a more practical reason for the choice of time. Winter ball-rooms and Summer watering-places are said to be alike dangerous to the peace of susceptible young people. And with the modern passion for marrying in haste, if not repenting at leisure, each Spring and Autumn sees harvested the crop of engagements sown in the preceding season. This year, at least, the tender influences of balls and seaside seem to have been especially potent. Never before, so the organs of the fine world assure us, was there known such a season for weddings.

Indeed it needs only a glance at the long lists of marriage announcements in the daily journals to see that the pleasing rumor is true. Not the common weddings, be it understood, that take place obscurely in Justices' Courts, or before hasty Aldermen, and are dismissed into oblivion with a curt half-line in the penny papers, and the fatal postscript, no cards. No; but weddings of the great, whose importance is only to be pacified by an avalanche of cards, and columns of description, by gifts of price, and trousseaux from Paris—weddings of the sort that are called "nuptial alliances" in the fashionable journals, and are led up to for weeks beforehand by a graduated series of paragraphs. Nightly for some one of these personal great events our churches are illuminated and thronged with curious strangers, mostly of the fairer and inquisitive sex, who come to a marriage ceremony as to a play, and inspect the bride as if she were a new actress.

We are glad to see the marriage lists lengthen, no matter whether the nuptials be illustrious or obscure. It is pleasant enough to read these brief abstracts and chronicles of fortunate love. The names may be unfamiliar, but not so the sweet story behind them. The brief marriage notice is, if we can but translate it, a condensed romance full of thrilling chances, of cruel crosses, ending, as every well-conducted romance should, in a happy recompense at last. One is fain to rear for every several hero and heroine a smiling future. But perhaps the augury would be more certain if the prevalent fashion of wedding showed a more serious sense of the meaning and responsibilities of the contract. It is the most sacred and solemn engagement of life, and it seems a desecration to make it the occasion for a public exhibition. A New-York wedding is nowadays a theatrical display. It is rehearsed beforehand, it is advertised in the newspapers, it has tickets of admission and not seldom a stage manager, in the person of Brown. Presently it will refer us for particulars to the small bills. Is there not something hollow and unwholesome about this restless striving for effect in so grave and holy a matter? In the old-fashioned days the bride was given away under her father's roof, or if married in church, it was in presence only of her family and friends. But now all the world rushes in to gloat over her blushes and speculate about her toilet. Does not the other way seem purer, more tender—best?

Road Steamers.

Why should not steam carriages run, without rails, across the prairies? Such vehicles have been found to work excellently abroad, and the conditions can hardly be more favorable anywhere than on those vast tracts of Western country, which are often, for dozens of miles together, as flat as a table. The Indian Government ordered a number of such carriages some time ago, and one of them was tried the other day, and found to work capitally. This engine, which is called a "road steamer," was built under what is known as Thompson's patent, and has India-rubber tires. She is of 14, nominal, but has worked up to 80, indicated, horse-power. Her weight is 13¼ tons, her length some 15 feet, and her width 8¼ feet. Attached is an omnibus with seats, outside and in, for 65 people. On the occasion named the steamer ran from Ipswich to Edinburgh, 450 miles, in seventy-seven hours. She traveled by the common high-road, and had no accidents, and did no damage. The main trouble—an odd one in a wet country—was about water. Water for such engines must be clear, and there had been heavy rain-falls, so that the streams were all turbid, and owners of wells and cisterns objected to supply the thirsty monster, because she wanted so much. This difficulty was, happily, overcome, and, with the occasional help of saws and axes, the branches of trees were disposed of that now and then impeded the progress of the tall chimney. The performance of the steamer is highly praised by the newspapers, and she is said, among other things, to have drawn forty tons of dead-weight up an incline of 1 in 17.

The experiment is evidently regarded as conclusive in favor of these novel machines by the skilled engineers who conducted and watched it. Delays occurred, it is true, but they were for coal and water, provision for which would of course be systematically made on any regular route. Now, we repeat, topographical conditions can hardly be better anywhere than in a great portion of our Western country for the useful employment of these engines, and if experience continues to demonstrate their practical value, it would seem feasible to introduce them there. Especially on the transverse lines of communication, the lines running north and south and cutting the great Pacific Railroads, would these "road steamers" apparently be useful, and, now that coal beds are known to exist at many points in the heart of the continent, an indispensable requisite to steam transit is ready to our hands. The two main objections to this particular kind of engine have been—first, that from their great weight their wheels would sink far into the ground, and that the consequent friction would render their use impracticable; and, second, that they would be hazardous because of the difficulty in guiding them. But the India-rubber tires, made very wide, of course, overcome the first difficulty, and as to the other, we are assured the new "road steamer" is guided as easily as a "bicycle." The most whimsical thing about her trial trip was the common belief of the rustics in the rural districts through which she passed, that the steamer was a machine for keeping in order and recharging with electricity the road-side telegraphs—a persuasion which no assurance to the contrary could shake; and this suggests that in point of fact, and especially in our vast stretches of territory, such engines, among their other uses, might probably be of essential service in repairing telegraph lines, since their swiftness and power in the absence of regular railroads would prove most valuable qualities for such a purpose.

Another Aldermanic Candidate for Irons.

Among the many minor benefits resulting from the great victory of Tuesday, is the retirement to private life of Assistant Alderman James Barker of the Sixteenth Ward. Some time since it may be remembered this excellent magistrate, while on an all night debauch, signalized himself by knocking into the gutter, and jumping up and down on, a chance wayfarer, who happened to be somewhat more drunk than himself. A patrolman who sought to interfere with this amusement, was disarmed by the announcement of the aldermanic dignity and remained a passive spectator of the sport. How often Assistant Alderman Barker indulged in this recreation we do not know, as the Police have cautiously refrained from meddling with or reporting, much less arresting him. This last exploit fitly ushers out his official life. On the day of the election, Mr. John Ducey, a Reform watcher at the polls in the Fifth District of the Seventeenth Ward, challenged a suspected repeater. This insolent interference with the most time-honored right of a Tammany elector, provoked the ire of Mr. Barker who was standing by. First he caught the impudent challenger by the throat and threatened to kill him on the spot. On second thought, however, reflecting perhaps that that operation might not be as safe as it once was, he delegated the job to certain of his henchmen. One Duffy, a rum-seller, and two professional bravos and convicts known as "Pop Tigh" and "Burkie," met the gentle behest "to put a head on that fellow and lay him out." Is it necessary to add that the magisterial mandate was obeyed to the letter? So effectually was Mr. Ducey "laid out" that he has since been confined to his bed.

Is not this a pretty record for a member of the municipal government of a City like New-York? That such ruffians like Barker should so long have been tolerated in power is only less incredible than the wonderful revolution which has hurled them out of it. But we are not content to see Mr. Barker simply displaced. This last outrage should send him from the Common Council to the Penitentiary where he belongs. We have been edified by the spectacle of an Alderman in irons like a common felon. It would do no harm to see an Assistant Alderman similarly ornamented.

Brazilian Emancipation in its True Light.

The full text of the Brazilian Emancipation act has already been published. The bill, though eminently popular throughout the Empire in its original form, has been so thoroughly transformed by innumerable amendments as scarcely to bear the semblance of the humane measure inspired by Brazil's illustrious Sovereign. No other slaves, according to the act that has just been signed by the Princess Regent, are absolutely emancipated except those owned by the Government, amounting to about two thousand. The rules and regulations to which the remainder are to be subjected are equivalent to nothing more than a pitiful compromise with the slave-holders. The product of lotteries, fines, subscriptions and legacies is to be used as an emancipation fund to remunerate owners for the slaves they annually manumit. The law declares that all children born of slave mothers shall hereafter be considered free, but are to be subject during their minority to the will of the owners of the mothers. When the child is eight years of age it is optional with the mother whether she will receive from the Government 1,200 milreis as compensation, or to have the use of the minor's services until he is of age. All liberated slaves must remain under the inspection of the State for five years after liberation, and are bound to hire out, under penalty of imprisonment and compulsory labor. The masters are still masters, and the slaves bondsmen, with few exceptions. The Imperial Government has, it seems, been very loth to defy the power of the planters, as Alexander opposed the serf-owning nobility of Russia. Only two papers in the Empire proposed prompt and immediate freedom to the slaves. No paper is known to have been opposed to the passage of some bill abolishing slavery, but many differed upon the question of immediate and gradual emancipation, as well as the means by which it was to be accomplished. Every public man in Brazil recognized the fact that something should be done to destroy the institution. Every one agreed that human bondage should not go further. But Liberals and Conservatives, while they wished to circumscribe slavery, did not desire its instant and total extirpation. The Liberals four years ago were the first who pledged the Empire to execute the radical reform of total emancipation, when the Emperor Dom Pedro II., in his speech from the throne, warmly advocated the act of humanity. But the Conservatives, led by the illustrious Visconde do Rio Branco, (Senhor Paranhos, of Paraguayan fame,) accidentally had the glory and power of carrying the theory of the Liberals into practice by casting their votes for the law of the 27th of September last. The only opposition to the bill was made by the large slave-holding provinces of Rio de Janeiro, San Paulo, and Minas Geraes, all the northern and most of the southern provinces voting bodily for the bill. In the Senate the result was not 44 to 33, as the cable dispatch stated. There were only *four* votes against the measure, and those four votes did not represent opposition to the main idea of the law, but to its details. One of these four votes was that of Senhor de Vasconcellos, the chief of the moderate Liberals, and the same nobleman who, as Premier, first advocated gradual emancipation. It will be seen, then, that all that they wanted in Brazil was a "beginning of the end," and that is all that the present law provides for.

Mr. Gladstone at Greenwich.

England is still a monarchy, and, as is so often repeated, still the home of aristocratic privilege; yet things occur there sometimes that must seem rather surprising to those who attach too wide a meaning to those facts. Here, for example, is the first Minister of the Crown, Mr. Gladstone, a statesman than whom, whatever may be thought of his opinions or peculiarities, none is more respected in Europe, treated in a way that seems not only strange but atrocious. He was to make a speech at Greenwich Oct. 29, and indeed succeeded in making one that forms the theme of wide comment. First, however, he was subjected to demonstrations from a portion of his auditors which plainly showed that they at least had no notion of deferring either to his official rank or his standing as an eminent publicist. Mr. Gladstone was introduced to the meeting, which was of prodigious numbers and turbulence, by Mr. Angerstien, the Chairman. The introduction was made in dumb show, and subjoined, in the language of a leading journal, is what followed:

"The Premier stood forward—pale, calm, and resolute. He blenched not when, in wrathful answer to the cheers from those near about the hustings, there came back from the outskirts such a gusty tempest of yells, hooting, and groans as for the time drowned utterly the cheering, and made the comparative handful of Police in the crowd look anxiously in the direction where their supports lay out of sight. But the man with the pale, noble face and the broad, bold brow stood up firm against the storm! Presently some just man in the crowd cried, 'Give him a chance, blokes!' and that, we are told, was the first voice that betokened the breaking of the storm. Interruption, and yelling, and hissing there was—sometimes so loud and wide-spread that the speaker 'had to pause and give the objurgators time to hoot themselves hoarse.'"

It is plain from this that whatever England's distance from democracy may yet be, even the first of her public men have to stand democratic treatment when they come before the people.

Protection in Australia.

The new Ministry in Australia has begun its official existence by imposing a twenty per cent. protective duty on all articles of foreign manufacture. It may be consoling to American manufacturers to know that the duty is applicable to British goods as well, and that the displeasure felt in England on the subject is freely expressed. Just as this news reaches us we are also told that the Australians mean to make an effort to get the United States to modify their protective tariff in favor of certain Australian products. There is no doubt that such a discriminatory allowance in behalf of wool and flax would be a great thing for the colonists, and that a brisk trade would spring up between Sydney and San Francisco, as a fruit of the measure, such as has never been dreamt of before. But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and we can hardly be expected to encourage Australian products at the expense of our own.

There are two things worth notice in this policy of the Victorian Ministry. The first is that the Premier, Mr. Duffy, has long been in conviction and in open profession an extreme free trader. Yet the new tariff is said to have been devised exclusively by himself. The difference between being in office and in opposition is thus for the hundredth time forcibly illustrated. It was necessary for Mr. Duffy to conciliate the Liberal interest, and this could not be done without giving protection. The second point of interest is that if home goods are to be kept out of the colonies, or taxed for entering them, the sole remaining link between the mother country and the colonies seems to be parted. The advantage of colonies has been traditionally held to be that of creating free markets for the manufactures of the parent State, and there certainly can be little benefit in retaining Australia to pay salaries to her rulers, and defend her if attacked in the absence of any such consideration.

Garroters in Boston.

The Boston *Transcript* of Friday evening, says: "Garroting is getting to be so prevalent in the streets of Boston, that a little summary justice is needed upon the part of the Police or citizens liable to be attacked. When a garroter is caught by the officers, let the Courts inflict the utmost penalty of the law with alacrity, and this business of choking persons for a few dollars will soon be abandoned by the ruffians for a less dangerous part of their 'profession' of preying upon the public."

Fall of a Meteor.

The Boston *Journal* asserts that about 4½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon last a meteor fell by the side of a carriage in which two ladies were riding from South Easton to North Bridgewater, Mass. It says that it had the appearance of a ball of fire about the size of a cannon-ball, and rolled along the ground faster than their carriage, leaving a train of fire about two feet in length. It was seen but a few seconds, when nothing indicated that it had been there.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Operatic Intelligence—The First Night of "Erostratus"—Political News—The Defense of Duvernois—Palikao's Plea—An Attack on Mr. Remington—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 27, 1871.

A short time since all Paris was excited over the welcome announcement that the Grand Opera was to open for a brief Autumn season, and with a new work which had been completed since the siege, by a well-known and popular author. It is not easy to describe all that such an announcement means in the French capital, where not only the musical world is on the look-out for something new, but where a score or more of critics and a round dozen of "Mondayists" are constantly searching for some topic upon which they can display their versatile talents, and give the world a specimen of *ce que c'est que de l'esprit*. For some time there had been rumors of something to come—something out of the common order of things, and which was to take the wind out of the sails of Messrs. Offenbach, Meilhac, Halevy & Co., and it was with a flutter of pleasure, therefore, that the world saw the blank walls of Paris ornamented with the vast placards announcing the speedy appearance of "Erostrate," by M. Ernest Reyer. The author was well known, indeed. Already he had given to the public one or two successful pieces, and upon the strength of this had set himself up as a musical critic, able to hold his head as high as "any other man," whether he wrote every day in the week, or drew a magnificent salary for giving his opinion upon music and the drama in a Monday *feuilleton*. M. Reyer felt himself of the first force in his specialty, and equal to any Jules Janin *quelconque*. From there he was promoted to the political columns, and wrote leaders which even *Les Débats* took the trouble to notice. In a word, M. Reyer became a journalist of Parisian merit and was greatly respected by his confreres. Like every man who is anything, he had dealt sledge-hammer blows upon the head of Wagner, had pointed out Mozart's faults in melody, crushed poor Verdi for his fondness for noise, praised Auber and Rossini, of course, and found something to admire in the music of Gluck. Best of all, skeptic impressarios had a wholesome fear of M. Reyer's displeasure, and dared spare no expense for the *mise en scène*. Under such circumstances, could there be a doubt about the success of "Erostrate?" The Lundi-ists were said to have written favorable articles in advance, and all ready for the finishing touches after the opening night. The very name attracted the curious, and on getting an explanation of it, the crowd pictured a grand stage incendiary, grander than that of the "Last Days of Pompeii," or of "Les Huguenots." At this point permit me to speak of another case similar in most of the details, and a work which came before the public under parallel auspices. When Wm. Henry Fry brought out his "Leonora" every one supposed that he had the critics all right in advance, and that there could be no doubt of success. There are many points of similarity between M. Reyer and Mr. Fry—between "Erostrate" and "Leonora." Both men were writers of great ability and musicians of talent; both men, without intending to do so, borrowed largely from standard works. Both operas have bits of delicious music, and both, as a whole, give us repeated suspicions that somehow or somewhere we have heard all that before. We are often puzzled to know the exact source of the inspiration, but the suspicion is always there. A few hours' study over the score brings up the gems of several composers. In short, both operas met the same fate, for the work of M. Reyer was received with frigid silence. Like Wm. Henry Fry, Ernest Reyer found that he had counted too much upon the good-will of his fellow-journalists. The opera was applauded in a sort of half-way wondering manner, and as if in anticipation of the fine things to come, but which did not come. When the curtain fell, everybody rose to ask if that was all, and with a puzzled air to demand what it was all about. The next day only the notices which were in type "before the fact" appeared in the journals. The next there were some words of doubt. The next some one spoke out his mind, and then the whole pack came down upon poor Reyer in the most unmerciful manner. Meantime the manager had withdrawn the piece, saying that it did not draw sufficiently well, and had not come up to his expectations.

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

Now, we may ask, why did "Erostrate" fail? When I say failed I use the right word, for the opera is dead beyond all hope of resurrection. The reason given by the cashier of the opera is that after two representations it did not draw well enough to guarantee a third. That is forcible; but there must be some reasons behind that. In the first place the actors did badly. The prima donna went through her rôle as if bored to death by it and only anxious to get out for a supper at Brebant's. The house was filled with dead-heads, who refused to applaud like dead-heads. And the critics say that the music is not original, though extremely *bisarre*, and that it is a cross between Offenbach and Gluck. Other critics give other authors. All say that it is a *pot-pourri* of plagiarism in which the author has tried to break away from established forms and to produce effect by startling surprises rather than by classic method, taste or melody. But even in these surprises there was monotony, and that is a quality a Parisian audience will never pardon. My own opinion is that, like "Leonora," "Erostrate" has not had a "fair showing," but at the same time neither, probably, could be brought out successfully, under the best of circumstances, beside the works they now have to rival.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The political news of the day amounts to very little, at least such as I could send you without infringing upon telegraphic copyrights. Everything is very quiet and very sly at Versailles, but enormous strides are being taken by M. Thiers, who has most certainly gotten the better hand of the Assembly. In its return that body will have to accede to the various Orleanist measures or run the risk of a Bonapartist restoration. This fact is coming to be acknowledged by the Republican journals, who are in a complete "fix." At the present moment the struggle is between the Republicans and the Imperialists, all the other parties being out of the question; but supposing that M. Thiers should continue his present route, and when forced to choose a Government, should decide in favor of the monarchy of July? In that case the Republicans would be out of the question, and would have to go for the Orleanists or join hands with the "Reds." Public opinion changes very rapidly here, and a correspondent is supposed to be something of a weather-cock. Some ten days ago there came a lull in the Bonapartist reaction, and one felt that there was a kind of return to the present Government; but that has been destroyed by the distress caused by the want of money—of specie, I mean—and the shop-keepers are loud enough in their denunciations of the "provisional." Besides, they begin to lose hope of a good Winter trade. The ruins do not draw well, and the *bourgeoisie* begin to recall the rich harvest they had during the Exposition year, and to demand that some sort of a Court be opened at Paris. The men on the Boulevards make it a special point to proclaim themselves Imperialists. The rumor got abroad that M. Thiers had ordered the Café de la Paix to be doubly watched, and constantly under the eye of the Police, it being the Bonapartist head-quarters. The consequence is that the crowd rushes there out of pure "cussedness," and its chairs are constantly thronged, while the other cafés are doing little. The *Presse*, M. de la Guerroniere's journal, regrets to see the spirit too many show. It says that no one can go to any one of the cafés without observing that men make a parade of their Imperial sentiments. They enter with an air of defiance, and in a loud tone call for the strongest Bonapartist newspapers, and, if in use, then demand the extreme Radical organs. If a Conservative journal is offered, it is repulsed with scorn. This is bad, it thinks, and it is a sign of the times that *L'Ordre*, M. Clement Duvernois' paper, gains from one to three thousand copies a day. Although millions of money passed through his hands as Minister, M. Duvernois came out a poor man, and had to borrow the small sum required to start a daily paper in Paris. But his fortune is now made. He is coining money. Like Rochefort's *Lanterne*, *L'Ordre* has come out brilliant, and so long as its present run continues its proprietor will have no need of borrowing money.

DUVERNOIS' DEFENSE.

One of the important items of the day is the so-called defense of M. Duvernois. The Parisian journalists are despicable in some respects, and in nothing more than in making false charges. No one can deny that all we had to eat during the siege was due to the energy of M. Duvernois, who in fifteen days managed to get in provisions enough for a siege of five months. He now proves—proves, look you, with brutal figures and facts, which would satisfy a Gradgrind—that if he had been in power up to the day of investment he would have had provisions enough for five months more. He fell on the 4th of September. On the 6th all of his contracts were annulled except those which were nearly out or about forfeited. A Baroness took a contract for three thousand head of cattle, to be delivered on the 7th of September, I think, on pain of forfeit. The herd did not arrive until the 9th. The wise men of September refused the herd because two days late, and it was taken into the country to fall into the hands of the enemy. Among the "irresponsible" parties who had contracts the name of Mr. Ferao is given. Even after his complete acquittal by the tribunal of the Seine the charge is repeated. His contracts with M. Duvernois were broken on the 6th by Magnin and Gambetta, but, on the 15th he was sent for, the same "irresponsible party," and given a new contract, when too late, and at much higher rates. That is an example of the charges. No one can deny that M. Duvernois got the provisions and that his successors got none, but they accuse him of giving contracts to irresponsible persons, to which he replies that his business was to provision Paris, and not to look for *rosières* or to open an examination for the Montyon prize for virtue. The market was open to everybody who could give the proper guarantees; and if the contractors were such irresponsible persons, why were they given new contracts ten days later, three days before the Prussians arrived? The honest journals confessed that M. Duvernois had made his point beyond controversy; but the majority, cornered on that point, replied by what was supposed to be a settler. Admitting that the Minister was right about the provisions, why did not the Imperial Government defend itself and the people against the mob on the 4th of September? This is going off at a tangent which almost takes away one's breath. Why, responds M. Duvernois, *parbleu*, because the Empress thought less of the dynasty than of France; because all the troops had been sent to fight the Prussians; because Trochu had brought back the disorderly battalions of Paris from Chalons; and because the Governor of Paris, who swore upon the faith of a soldier, a Christian and a Breton, that he would die upon the steps of the Tuileries in defense of order and the Empire, betrayed the Empress by going over to the émeute. To this there has been no reply.

AN ATTACK ON MR. REMINGTON.

After this came the Comte de Palikao, who demolishes the charges against the Government in the matter of arms, and shows up the Committee's report in very strong colors. But the worst of all the attacks is that upon Mr. Remington. I have already told you that he came here to point out certain frauds in the purchase of arms, and to show how they might be avoided. It will be remembered that he did the same thing for our Government, receiving very warm thanks therefor. I do not remember the words, but I have an indistinct recollection that the report said that he had saved the Government several millions of dollars. He certainly saved the French Government a good deal of money, and received its thanks. Well, M. Bellaigue de Bughas, French Consul at New-York, has just denounced Mr. Remington in a report to the Foreign Minister. M. Place, who was denounced by the Committee, and by M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier, a Duc of the Second Empire, after having been imprisoned, denounced, slandered and ill-treated in almost every way, finally got a trial and was honorably acquitted by the law Courts of Paris. It seems that there was not a word of truth in the charges made against the late Consul. They were, according to the legal decision, pure and simple outrages upon an honest man, who never took a penny from his country by way of per centage or profit. His successor, M. Bughas, says that Mr. Remington was ruined when the war broke out, that he has made a fortune out of the *malheurs* of France; that if he did show so much zeal in ferreting out frauds, it was to cover up his own irregular transactions, and, finally, that it has come to the knowledge of this zealous French Consul at New-York that Mr. Remington has had his books copied three different times, each time altering the original entries and accounts. These charges are the worst that I have ever seen, M. Bughas beginning by saying that some rival manufacturers of arms gave Mr. Remington a very bad character. Naturally. Did M. Bughas sign a contract in return? I do not know Mr. Remington—never saw him in my life—but I had one of his sabres and revolvers during the war, and had two companies of my regiment armed with his rifles, and am ready to certify to the quality of his arms. By the report I see that his prices are very moderate. Where then is the fraud? He furnished arms superior to those obtained in England, at prices below those of English manufacturers, and he told the French Government how to prevent frauds. Of course, I do not know the whole truth, but from this point of view I do not see much chance for fraud, and I should not be afraid to stake a thousand against one of Mr. Remington's sabres that the whole story is without a particle of truth. But there it is, made in an official report, and Mr. Remington can get further explanation from M. Bellaigue de Bughas, French Consul at New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

More excitements and denunciations. The latest trick is to denounce men for being engaged in Bonapartist plots. One man has just endured fifteen days' imprisonment, and been acquitted for want of proof. The Judge told him that there was not a particle of evidence against him, and that he was free; but this imprisonment and expense would teach him next time not to conspire against the Government. ....Yesterday the *Grelot* appeared with its front page blank, or containing the words, "Seized by the Censor." This is the third time this paper's caricatures of M. Thiers has brought it into trouble, and I believe it has now been suppressed until further orders. Day before yesterday a political pamphlet and a journal were seized. To-day two comic papers are missing, and we all know what that means. M. Thiers is determined that if the Parisians must have their joke, it shall not be at the expense of A. Thiers, Casimer Perier, M. Durier, (*du Siècle*,) or M. Jules Simon, (of the *Internationale*.) But these impudent fellows had sufficient warning, for M. Perier took the reins of the Interior with a "*Gare la dessous!* for I am the son of the most energetic Minister France has known." But M. Perier is not a man to be laughed at. He is certainly making himself felt, and if true that he has won M. Thiers over to free trade and an income tax, he is a cleverer man than his father.

ASHBY.

The Anvil Explosion in Montgomery.

The jury of inquest upon the death of Mr. S. S. Campbell, who was killed on the 6th inst. by the explosion of an anvil in Montgomery, Ala., while it was being used to celebrate a political event, have returned a verdict in which they say:

"We, the jury, are of opinion that such a calamity occurring on a public thoroughfare and in the midst of a crowd of peaceful citizens, pursuing their usual avocations, in violation of law and utter disregard of human life, is nothing less than murder—and that the parties instigating or engaging in such dangerous and uncalled for practices should be held to a strict accountability by the Grand Juries of the county."

AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

The continued repetition during the week of operas and plays, the attraction of which was thought to preclude the need of novelty, affords little room for comment. At Booth's Theatre the appearance of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS has furnished the sole exception to this report. That favorite comedian made his appearance on Monday as *Caleb Plummer*, in the drama called "Dot." The drama is dull and wearisome, and the chief performer's acting in it is very respectable. Exaggerated sentiment is the distinctive characteristic of the one, and elaborate finish that of the other. Mr. OWENS was warmly received, and "Dot" is to be played every night till further notice ...."Divorce" hits public taste to a charm, and Mr. DALY's audiences never seem to have enough of it. What with the lively dialogue, the unflagging interest of the plot, the pretty faces and dresses of the ladies, and the nice scenery, there is no chance to be dull for those who go to the Fifth-avenue, and it is to its air of pervasive sprightliness that much of the success of this pretty theatre is due. Even the longest "runs" must come to an end some time, and we advise those who have not yet seen "Divorce" to lose no time in doing so.... There is little to say of Mr. SOTHERN at Niblo's, save that he really does crowd the house nightly to overflowing, just as the bills say he does, and that his *Dundreary* is better than ever because a finer, closer and more elegant picture than before, yet with no less breadth, unction or humor...."Humpty Dumpty" continues the all-sufficing card of attraction at the Olympic, and we are told that "Eileen Oge" and the popular FLORENCES are to remain another week at the Grand Opera-house. Meanwhile Master PERCY ROSELLE has continued to delectate the frequenters of Wood's Museum by his chaste impersonation of "The Boy Detective," and Miss SUSAN GALTON and other favorite artists remain the features at the St. James Theatre hard by.....Outside the dramatic houses, we note that the Bryant's comfortable box in Twenty-third-street is, as always, one of the best places in town for a hearty laugh, and those who go there are sure to get it. The New-York Circus, with Mr. LENT's flag streaming at the fore, is drawing throngs in Fourteenth-street, and the programmes have hardly ever been more brilliant....Last, but not least, as we stated on Friday, Mr. BARNUM's grand, colossal, unrivaled and unsurpassable show opens to-morrow night, at the Empire Rink, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue. An imperial vermilion edict has been issued that everybody shall see this monster exhibition, and of course everybody trembles and will obey.

ITALIAN OPERA.

An overflowing audience at the matinée representation of "Faust," yesterday, rounded off the business of the week at the Academy of Music. Monday "Faust" was sung, Wednesday "La Traviata" was recited, and Friday "Martha" was the opera. To-morrow, "Faust," the attractiveness of which is undiminished, will be performed again, the rehearsal being the tenth of the series of twenty assured the subscribers. The production of "Mignon" will probably be effected on Friday evening next.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The present week will be the last of Herr WACHTEL's sojourn in New-York. His representations, during the week just ended, were quite as numerously attended as those he took part in at the outset of the season. He departs, on Nov. 20, on a concert tour.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. AIMEE appears to-morrow, and throughout the week, in "La Grand Duchesse." The performances of this opera will preface the first representation of one of OFFENBACH's most amusing and tuneful compositions. "Le Pont des Soupirs" has never been given in America. Its laughable libretto and sparkling music will be interpreted on Monday week.

Home News.

The *Ohio State Journal* prints the intelligence appended: "An Associated Press telegram from Milwaukee, Wis., dated on Sunday, the 5th, states that an unpleasant disruption occurred there on the night previous, among the members of the Vienna Lady Orchestra. After the performance had closed and the fair Viennese were expected to leave on the 11 o'clock train to fulfill an engagement at Cincinnati Monday night, the majority of the company refused to accompany Mr. RULLMAN, the manager, for the reason that they were dissatisfied with their contract. Nine or ten of the company, however, went on. Mr. RULLMAN remains here, says the dispatch, and will take legal measures to compel the rebellious maidens to fulfill their contract. It is said that if the ladies carry their point they will be permanently engaged as the regular orchestra at the Opera-house. Other rumors say they have received better offers to travel under another leader." Part of the orchestra played last week at Mozart Hall, in Cincinnati.... Signor BRIGNOLI and concert troupe sang in Poughkeepsie last evening.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's engagement at the Boston Theatre is represented to have been the most successful ever filled in the same city....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her company sang in Baltimore last week....THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra will be heard there this week....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was last week at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....Mme. JANAUSCHEK was last week at Nunnemacher's Opera-house, in Milwaukee. ...."Divorce" was represented last week at the Globe Theatre, in Chicago....Cincinnati amusements were supplied last week by Mr. EDWIN FORREST, who acted at Wood's Theatre, and by the Wallack-Richings company, who acted at Pike's Opera-house....Miss COOMBS and her artists were at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS acted in "Amy Robsart," at the St. Louis Olympic....Mr. FECHTER acted at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was at the Philadelphia Academy of Music....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT was, last week, in Louisville....Mr. JEFFERSON acts in Syracuse thrice this week. He was last week in Cleveland....Monday, Mr. MARK SMITH's Comedy Company was at Terre Haute....Mr. LINGARD was reported, week before last, in Galveston. Last week he was to appear in Mobile.... Theatrical matters in Albany ended, on yesterday week, with a very successful representation, which the Albany *Journal* refers to as follows: "Our week of 'legitimate' culminated in a magnificent triumph, the Opera-house being crowded in every part on Saturday evening by the best audience of the season. This decided success, at the end of an indifferently profitable engagement, indicates that the superior merits of the BANDMANNS were at last recognized by our citizens, and it is to be regretted that they are obliged to leave us just as this result is attained. The performance of 'Othello' was the finest Albany has witnessed in many years. It was certainly a 'happy thought' when it occurred to the management to secure the services of Mr. CRESWICK as the *Moor*, as it not only assured a superb rendering of that rôle, but gave opportunity to present Mr. BANDMANN in one of his best studied characters, that of *Iago*. Mr. CRESWICK's *Othello* was a very perfect conception, and constituted one of the most powerful delineations of human passion we have recently witnessed. Several of the scenes were grandly rendered, the dialogues with *Iago* in the third and fourth acts, and the tragic chamber scene being especially fine. * * * Mr. BANDMANN's *Iago* deserves the highest praise. He appeared too old for the part by at least ten years, but in all other respects he was unexceptionable. The crafty, heartless, unscrupulous and utterly fiendish courtier which Shakespeare so vividly drew, was finely personated. The delineation, in fact, was scarcely less satanic than Mr. B.'s sharply-drawn *Mephistopheles*, to which we have already alluded. He knows the value of the slight details of facial expression, and uses them with marked effect. His *Iago* is certainly little inferior to his *Narcisse*. Mrs. BANDMANN was the *Desdemona*, and when we say that it was in every way a worthy companion-piece to the two leading male rôles, we give it as strong praise as could be awarded to it."

Foreign Notes.

Mme. ADELINA PATTI has appeared at Brussels in "The Huguenots," singing the part in French. Her success, says *Galignani*, was immense, and in the grand duet of the third act and the final scene of the fourth she positively raised the house, and was applauded over and over again. The receipts for the "Rigoletto" amounted to 14,798 francs, and "The Huguenots" produced 16,296 francs....A grand concert by Miss CARLOTTA PATTI was to occur in Paris on Nov. 5, the proceeds going to the fund in aid of Chicago. M. MAURICE STRAKOSCH was to direct the entertainment....OFFENBACH's new opera for the Opéra Comique is called "Fantasio.' At the Gaîté Theatre, in Paris, VICTORIEN SARDOU's spectacle, with OFFENBACH's music, entitled "Le Roi Carotte," is to be brought out in the most magnificent manner. It is said that $80,000 has been laid out in scenery and dresses, and that the resurrection of Pompeii has cost $10,000. The manager of the Gaîté is evidently determined not to sacrifice the prose or verse of M. SARDOU, as the manager of the opera sacrificed M. REYER's music, to economy in scenic effect. By the way, Mlle. HISSON is to fill the principal rôle in the spectacle, and Mlle. THERESA and forty clowns are also engaged.... Mlle. SCHNEIDER has been engaged to give fifteen representations at the Bouffes in St. Petersburg, receiving $300 per night. As the Russian authorities object to the title of "La Grande Duchesse," M. OFFENBACH's opera is to be called "La Sabre de Mon Père"....The death of M. REVIAL, of Paris, a well-known and eminent professor of singing, is announced to have taken place suddenly at Etretat.... BAROILHET, the well-known baritone of the Grand Opera, Paris, who died during the war with Prussia, has left—says *Le Ménéstrel*—a legacy of 1,000 francs to the fund for the benefit of the wounded French soldiers. The legacy has been accepted by the Minister of Finance. ....Mlle. EMILIE DUBOIS, of the Théâtre Français, has died at the early age of thirty-three. Though so young, remarks the correspondent of the London *Daily News*, she was almost *passée* fifteen years ago. She was the favorite *ingénue* of the classic theatre. Her *début* in Mme. EMILE DE GIRARDIN's "Lady Tartuffe" placed her at once on a pinnacle which, thanks to beauty and youthful grace rather than to very great talent, she occupied for some years. But the Republic of the Théâtre Français soon left her for long periods without a part to play. Her last really successful appearance was in M. LAYA's "Duc Job." She had long thought of leaving the stage. A peritonitis carried her off prematurely....HENRI LITOLFF is at work on a grand opera, to be entitled "Pasilea."....Mme. ROSE CZILLAG, now in Paris, is about to proceed on a concert tour through the north of France, with several artists of the Opéra and Théâtre Lyrique....The failure of M. REYER's opera of "Vostratus" at the Paris Grand Opera-house has already been recorded. Its consequences, so far as Mlle. HISSON, the leading artist concerned, controlled them, are thus described in the London *Daily News*: "The system which prevails in French journalism of signing critiques has its disadvantages. When a writer is informed that 'a tall and powerful young woman,' in an obvious state of excitement, insists upon seeing him, he may be pardoned some vague apprehension as to his personal safety. It appears that M. JOUVIN, of the *Figaro*, has not spoken of Mlle. HISSON, of the French Opera, as favorably as that young lady and her friends might desire; and the consequence has been that Mlle. HISSON waited upon M. JOUVIN, and called him a scoundrel. That was not much, as some allowance must be made for the feelings of an insulted actress. Forthwith, however, she said, 'I do not know what prevents me from boxing your ears.' Obviously the critic himself was bound to offer some reason for that self-abnegation to which she had condemned herself. 'You are quite right, Mademoiselle, to restrain yourself," he remarked. Whereupon Mademoiselle rushed upon him, and, after a scuffle, requested him to consider his ears as boxed. Whether M. JOUVIN's ears were actually boxed or not does not appear; but, as his assailant was a lady, the case is much the same." M. JOUVIN, it seems, referred to Mlle. HISSON as an Aphrodite, and the lady mistook the word for one richer in syllables....The death is announced from Brussels of M. PHILASTRE, the decorative painter, who was pupil of CICERI, and who, in conjunction with CAMBON, had been the decorator of the Opera and almost all the other theatres....Mr. HENRY BLAGROVE, the eminent violinist, has been for some time past incapacitated from pursuing his profession through severe illness.... On the 22d ult., the friends of the Abbé LISZT, at Rome, met at a banquet to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his birth-day. The departure of the great *maestro* for his own country was fixed for the 9th of November.... The Milan *Trovatore* supplies notice of a new opera by Signor G. ROSSI, called "La Contessa d'Altemberg," produced at the Teatro di Borgo San Domnino, on the 4th inst. The critic pronounces the composition to be "magistral magnificent, and stupendous, a treasure of melody, and a jewel of instrumentation, worthy to be represented at the first theatres of Italy."....In Vienna much excitement has been caused by the struggle between different managements of the Burg theatre, Stadt theatre, and Vorstadt theatre to obtain the right of the first performance of Herr THEODOR GASZMANN's new prize comedy, entitled "Schwabenstreiche." By the conditions, however, of the competition for the prize, the play must first be performed in Hamburg, after which the author will have the power to produce it at other German theatres.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW PLAY.

Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' famous novel *The Woman in White* appeared upon the stage of the Surrey Theatre some ten years ago, but the adaptation then presented had not the benefit of the author's supervision or even of his sanction. Mr. COLLINS has now prepared for the Olympic Theatre an elaborate dramatic version of his story. The work is in four acts, with a prologue or introductory scene, while a falling curtain subdivides the later portions of the play into tableaux after a fashion that has long prevailed on the Parisian stage. Mr. COLLINS has on previous occasions manifested his dramatic skill, and done much to disprove an opinion too generally entertained that a novelist is of necessity disqualified as a candidate for theatrical honors. No doubt certain fables are better suited for publication in a book than for representation on the stage; but the novelist and dramatist both deal in fiction, and the main distinction between their occupations consists in regard for the requirements of the reader on the one hand and of the spectator on the other. The story of a novel may be also told upon the stage, only it is indispensable that it should be told upon a different plan. It is allowable to perplex and mystify a reader to almost any extent; but it is found advisable to enlighten a spectator concerning the secrets of a plot at the earliest possible opportunity. A bewildered audience is apt to grow impatient, and to resent being treated with anything like want of confidence. Broadly stated, it may be said that while a novel depends for success upon its appeal to curiosity, a play wins applause in proportion to its power to move sympathy. The *dramatis personæ* may be exhibited in a state of great entanglement and confusion, but the audience in their position as "lookers-on" require to see not only more of the game, but every move and turn in it. Mr. COLLINS has fully appreciated this view of the case, and has been heedful to present his story from first to last in an intelligible form. For the audience there is at no time any mystery; a series of complications is submitted to them, but a clue to the maze of incidents is always in their hands. Very free manipulation of the original work is thus involved, and indeed the drama of "The Woman in White" has claims to be regarded rather as an independent production than as an adaptation of an ordinary kind. In bringing so intricate a story upon the stage, difficulty is inevitable in deciding how much to disclose by the conversation of the characters and how much to represent palpably and in action before the audience. Mr. COLLINS has judged that the foundation-stone of his romance is the original tampering with the register of marriages in old Welmingham Church by Sir Percival Glyde. This crime, detected or suspected by the half-witted Anne Catherick, leads to her confinement at his instance in a lunatic asylum, her escape, her meeting with Walter Hartright, and the subsequent events of the novel. Accordingly, the introductory act of the play is devoted to an exhibition of *Sir Percival's* furtive visit to the vestry, and his forging the entry of his parents' marriage with a view to proving his legal right to his Baronetcy. This scene, admirably arranged and well acted, won great applause; but the necessity for its representation may be open to question. Playgoers are never loth to credit the iniquitous antecedents of the villain of a drama, and are quite willing at any moment to join in convicting him of forgery committed behind the scenes. Moreover, the introduction of the vestry suggests that the events of the story are to be closely followed on the stage, and that *Sir Percival* is to meet his doom from his inability to unlock the door after he has accidentally set fire to the church. But the play provides a different fate for the wicked Baronet. He suddenly disappears, and is supposed to be drowned at sea while endeavoring to escape in an open boat from the officers of justice. The prologue, however, has the advantage of bringing upon the stage *Walter Hartright*, the hero of the novel, and his friend *Pesca*, the Italian Professor, whose connection with a political plot leads ultimately to the assassination of *Count Fosco* for treachery to the secret society of which both are members. The two following acts are good examples of the author's adroitness in connecting his incidents and condensing the interviews of his characters. The second is especially to be noted for the dramatic effect with which it is invested, for the marked interest it excites, and the artistic ingenuity of its scenic contrivances. It was received with tumultuous applause. In its closing acts the play languishes somewhat. The author had perhaps been better advised if he had contented himself with setting forth simply the rescue of *Lady Glyde* from the madhouse to which in her character of *Anne Catherick* she had been consigned, and the wresting from *Count Fosco* a confession of his share in the infamous conspiracy. The play concludes tragically, after the exciting interview between *Hartright* and the Count, with the death of the latter at the hands of the secret society, the murder being effected out of the presence of the audience. The curtain descends upon a picture of the devoted *Countess Fosco* fainting as she contemplates the slain body of her husband. This sombre catastrophe excited some disapprobation, but, upon the whole, the reception of the play was of a favorable kind, and there can be little doubt that "The Woman in White" at the Olympic will enjoy a considerable measure of popularity. If somewhat repellant in character, the force and ingenuity of the work are not to be denied. No pains have been spared in the production of the drama, the scenic illusions being most artfully managed, while the general representation is open to little objection.

CREMORNE AND ALHAMBRA.

London Pleasure Haunts—Their Suppression by the Magistrates.

A successful raid has recently been made in London against two very prominent places of public amusement—Cremorne and the Alhambra. There has now for much more than a century always been some leading place of open-air resort in the neighborhood of the English metropolis. In Lady MARY WORTLEY's time it was Ranelagh—which took its name from the circumstance of its having originally been the residence of the Lord of that ilk—and later, at the epoch when RAWDON CRAWLEY was in his zenith, Vauxhall was all "the go," and readers of *Vanity Fair* will remember that dreadful headache which Jos. Sedley got by drinking rack punch there, and how it had the further effect of preventing Becky becoming Mrs. Jos. But at length the glories of Vauxhall paled, and about fifteen years ago a clean sweep was made of these gardens, which were formerly the scene of so much riotous fun. And a retired Indian civilian returning from a long spell of service, would now be puzzled to find amid a mass of brick and mortar the whilom pleasure haunt of his gay youth. But when the star of Vauxhall sank that of Cremorne—which, for some inexplicable reason, the London cockney always will pronounce Creemorne—rose. Like Ranelagh, it takes its name from the Irish peerage, Cremorne being the very pretty title of the Earl of DARTREY's eldest son, who, by the way, some years ago appropriately distinguished himself by a row, quite *à la* Donnybrook, in these very gardens. The late Lord sold his villa and its surroundings to an *entrepreneur*, and since then they have become both famous and infamous. The gardens are extensive, well laid out, and look extremely pretty at night. The most prominent feature is a showy pagoda, occupied by a crash-bang kind of orchestra. This stands in the centre of an enormous circular platform, boarded, where dancing takes place. Here, on fine Summer nights, a most miscellaneous assemblage congregates. All sorts of conditions of men and women are to be found there. About 11 o'clock you may observe numbers of gentlemen-like looking young fellows in evening dress, crush hats, and light overcoats begin to make their appearance. These are "swell" young men about town, who prefer the ease of Cremorne to the trammels of "society," and this class has had a good deal to do with causing Cremorne to be shut up, inasmuch as their presence is apt to attract that of their least desirable female acquaintances, whose conduct, frequently indiscreet, leads to very boisterous scenes. Formerly, Cremorne remained open until 3 o'clock in the morning, but an act of Parliament has now, for some time, compelled it to close at 1 o'clock except on special nights, when leave for extension is procured from the Police. The most notable of these occasions is the Derby night, and the scene then presented is well worth seeing—for a man, we mean. All the "horsey" and every other world which flocks to town for *the* great event in the sporting world is there, intermixed with all rich, fast young London, and a handsome sprinkling of young continentals.

The Magistrates have now withdrawn the license in deference to the entreaties of neighbors, and it must be admitted that although Cremorne was no doubt very good fun for you and me for an hour or two's saunter with a cigar, it was not calculated either to improve the value of real estate or promote the cause of morality in its neighborhood.

Nor, indeed, was the Alhambra Palace specially adapted for these aims either. This is a very large circular edifice, standing in Leicester-square, a quadrangle, whose centre is a marvel of squalor and untidiness on account of the obstinacy of one of the proprietors, who refuses to consent to anything being done to put it in order. The Alhambra was originally invented for a very different purpose. It was called the Panopticon, and was designed to contain models of the process of manufacture of almost every material and invention. However, the thing didn't take. Then it became a circus, and after that assumed various phases, when two men, SAWYER and STRANGE, persons in quite humble life, hailing from Chelmsford, the chief town of Essex, managed to scrape together money to make a music hall of it. They were clever fellows and contrived to hit the popular taste. Soon it became the fashion. About the period of its zenith came the joint stock company rage, eventually resulting in the grand Overend & Guerney smash of 1866. So STRANGE, who had already bought out SAWYER—who became caterer for the Crystal Palace, on an enormous scale—sold the concern to a company for $400,000, further reserving to himself the post of managing director, with a handsome salary! "All went merry as a marriage bell" for some years, when, unfortunately for the shareholders, who received twenty-five per cent., and on one occasion a bonus of $150 to boot, Lord SYDNEY, the Lord Chamberlain, suddenly awoke to the conviction that the ballet-dancers' dresses were much too short. So there was much ado, and they had to be lengthened. Then a cancan quadrille, which, it must be admitted, was rather a free performance, to which the whole brigade of Guards and all the military clubs, with a very fair sprinkling of civilians, rushed in crowds at 11 every night, drew upon it the censure of moralists—and the knell of the Alhambra was heard in the dim distance. Presently its dancing license was taken away, and probably before long this edifice of much vicissitude will once more know a change. While on this topic, we might observe that if some of the night-cellars on Broadway, in which young lady waitresses minister to the wants of young gentlemen visitors, were also subject to magisterial license, it might not be to the disadvantage of New-York morality. At present the only license they have is of a very different kind, and they are sinks of sin, as CLARENDON politely styled OLIVER CROMWELL.

"PET" HALSTED'S MURDERER.

Botts Sentenced to be Hanged—A New Trial Denied.

A motion for a new trial in the case of GEORGE BOTTS, convicted of the murder of OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr., at Newark, on the 2d of July last, was yesterday argued before Judge DEPUE. On the opening of the Court, County Prosecutor TITTSWORTH moved that the prisoner be arraigned for sentence. WM. B. GUILD, Jr., of counsel for the prisoner, then moved for a new trial on the ground of the incompetence of PATRICK MCGOVERN, one of the jurymen. He presented an affidavit of JOHN BALL, stating that after the trial MCGOVERN had said he "intended to convict BOTTS anyhow." An affidavit to the same statement was made by DANIEL MORAN. Contradictory affidavits were presented from NICHOLAS MCKENNA and JOSEPH MULCOMSON, to the effect that the juror claimed he had held out for acquittal, and was browbeaten until he was obliged to yield. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, counsel for the prisoner, claimed that these affidavits were sufficient to base a motion for a new trial without argument, which he was not entirely prepared to make. He desired to place MCGOVERN upon the stand, and have him examined. The County Prosecutor contended that the affidavits were worthless, as being contradictory, and in addition cited a number of authorities to show that jurors could not be allowed to make affidavits impeaching their own verdicts. The formation of an opinion previous to the trial could not affect the finding of the jury, as, by the ruling of the Supreme Court, the forming of an opinion from hearsay could not disqualify any person as a juror.

The Court took the papers and retired to a private room. At 11¼ the Judges returned and unanimously decided that there was no ground for a new trial. Judge DEPUE in general in his statement, supported those of the prosecutor. He also denied the exception taken to his charge so far as it related to insanity. The charge was precisely the same as that made by Chief-Justice SPENCER, which had been recognized for twenty-five years.

Mr. GUILD asked leave to take exception to this ruling of the Court, which was granted, and the prisoner was placed at the bar for sentence.

On being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he answered: "I don't think I've had any show. One witness, DAVID CARR, swore to what was false." The prisoner paused for some time, and seemed convulsed with emotion which he was endeavoring to suppress. This was the first evidence of any feeling the prisoner had shown since the murder. The Court asked if he desired to say anything further, and he answered, "Nothing."

The Judge then reviewed the facts connected with the trial, the conduct of the case, and expressed the opinion that the verdict was an entirely just one, and closed by sentencing the prisoner in the following words: It remains for the Court only to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, and this Court doth order and adjudge that you, GEORGE BOTTS, be taken hence to the prison of this county, whence you came, there to be kept in strict custody until Thursday, the 21st day of December next ensuing, and that on the said Thursday, the 21st day of December next, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 2 in the afternoon of that day, either within the said prison or within the inclosed yard of the said prison, you be hanged by the neck until your body is dead.

BOTTS was immediately led from the room, and appeared so deeply moved as to be able only by strong exertion to control himself while passing out.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

There were $682,096 57 received for taxes during the week.

Col. AMASA SPRAGUE, of Providence, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. GRANT, wife and daughter, Admiral PORTER and party, visited Wallack's Theatre last evening.

We are indebted to Capt. BARENDS, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Allemannia*, for Continental papers.

Gen. JAS. S. NEGLEY and United States Senator A. G. THURMAN, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

While attempting to jump on one of the South Ferry boats, last night, JULIA MCBRIDE fell into the river. She was rescued by Roundsman GILBERT.

President GRANT, Mrs., Miss and Lieut. F. D. GRANT, Gen. HORACE PORTER, Dr. SHARPE, and Capt. AMMEN, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Miss SHERMAN, Col. AUDENREID, of the United States Army, and Ex-Mayor W. G. FARGO, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

During last week, GEORGE C. MCDOUGALL filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and ISAAC L. CORWIN, EDWIN P. CORWIN and FREDERIC GOODRIDGE received discharges in bankruptcy.

The New-York Genealogical Society met at No. 64 Madison-avenue last evening, Rev. H. R. STYLES presiding. An address was delivered by Mr. CHARLES P. HUNT on the life of MARTIN VAN BUREN.

A drunken woman was assaulted in William-street, between Spruce and Chatham streets, yesterday, by a crowd of boys and roughs, there being no policeman present to stop their brutality.

The members of the Society of the Cumberland are requested to meet at the Astor House, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock promptly, to make arrangements for attending the annual session at Detroit, Mich.

A course of four lectures will commence at Chickering Hall, on to-morrow evening, for the benefit of St. Ann's Free Church. The first lecture will by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, on "The Coming Man and the Coming Woman."

Yesterday afternoon Steinway Hall was well filled by our young folks, who listened with much attention to a recitation by "Oliver Optic," of "Up and Doing; or, The Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Young Printer."

The bridge at McComb's Dam having been closed, persons desiring to drive into Westchester will find an excellent road in the Southern Boulevard, leading from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street.

As the steam-ship *City of Paris* was going out, yesterday, she ran into and sunk the canal-boat *Montana*, at Pier No. 45 North River. The canal-boat was loaded with grain, and was insured for $13,000. No person was injured.

While passing through Division-street last night, JOHN CAMPBELL, of No. 603 East Sixteenth-street, was assaulted by some boys. CAMPBELL drew a revolver and fired several shots at random. CAMPBELL was arrested and locked up.

JAMES FALLON, residing at No. 466 Third-avenue, was brought to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house last night, having suddenly lost the sight of his right eye while walking along the street—the left eye had been taken out about a year ago and a glass one substituted.

A very respectable-looking couple came to the City Hall yesterday and applied to Alderman COMAN and several other members of the Board to tie the nuptial knot, but they all refused. A recent exposure in the TIMES of an overcharge for marrying a couple, a few days ago, being the probable cause.

Persons of British birth who have become naturalized in the United States, and Americans who have been naturalized in the British dominions, desirous of renouncing their naturalization and of swearing allegiance to their original nationality, are informed by Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul-General at this City, that they must declare their intentions before a certain time next year.

Capt. JOHN CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was serenaded by his friends, last evening, at the Station-house in East Twenty-second-street. Addresses were made by Capt. CAMERON, Hon. HENRY L. CLINTON, and others. Among those present were Assemblyman Houghton, Aldermen Mehrbach, Thomas J. McCahill, Capt. Burden, Robert B. Nooney, and others.

At the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, JAMES QUIMBY, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to five year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary. ERNEST MCKOPH, guilty of the same offence, was sent to State Prison for two years and eight months, and WILLIAM RHODE, another counterfeiter, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 327 arrests during the past week.

The dry goods store of WECHSLER & BARTHES, at No. 151 Myrtle-avenue, was robbed yesterday of $304 worth of dry goods.

The lecture of Mr. DE CORDOVA on the Ring was so capital that he has been invited to repeat it at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening next.

DANIEL WARD, an Ex-Assistant United States Assessor, was fined $50 by Justice WALSH yesterday, for committing an assault, on election day, on L. M. PECK.

An order was granted by Justice GILBERT yesterday, permitting the rectors, wardens and vestrymen of St. John's Church, to mortgage the property of the church for $3,000.

JAMES CURRIER, a burglar, attempted to escape from Raymond-street Jail on Friday night, but one of the keepers caught him just as he was about passing out through one of the windows.

The Special Committee of five, appointed by the Citizens' Committee, to collect evidence of fraud at the recent election, met yesterday, in executive session, at No. 38 Court-street, and took the affidavits of several witnesses.

The Police Commissioners invite all who feel themselves aggrieved by the action of city officers on election day, to make charges against the offender at once, and promise that the complaints will be fully and impartially considered.

Mrs. J. C. IVES, residing at No. 406 Lafayette-avenue, while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity on Friday night, jumped from the third-story window of her residence, and received injuries of which she died yesterday.

A river thief on Friday entered the cabin of the schooner *Lewis Walsh* lying near Wallabout basin, and presenting a pistol at the head of the Captain, J. KELLY, demanded "his money or his life." Capt. KELLY surrendered $65 and the robber departed.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Dr. MULHOLLAND, the new pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, Hunter's Point, occupies the pulpit for the first time today.

The trustees of Flushing have determined to enforce the Sunday law, and for that purpose all the village Marshals have been ordered to be on duty today. Every saloon-keeper or person who opens shop or store will be promptly arrested.

The edifice now occupied by the Baptist Society, at Flushing, is to be removed to the site lately purchased by them, and will be formed into the chapel and Sunday-school-room at the rear of the new structure to be built the coming Spring.

The Fall meeting of the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Jamaica on Tuesday next. The meeting for business will take place at 3 o'clock in the Presbyterian lecture-room, and the meeting for addresses in the Reformed Church at 3½ P. M. A full attendance is requested. Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. BRUSH, of Nassau, Rensselaer County, are expected to address the evening meeting.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Board of Education of Mount Vernon have decided upon awarding testimonials of merit, prizes, and rolls of honor in the public schools under their control.

At a special meeting of tax-payers in School District No. 5, of East Chester, (West Mount Vernon,) it was voted to raise by tax the sum of $800 to defray the cost of teaching the German language in the district school.

On Friday afternoon, the schooner *Rachel A. Edwards* anchored off City Island, when the hands on board proceeded to take in sail, while doing which one of the crew named J. A. EVANS, fell to the deck, and thereby broke his neck, causing instant death. He told one of his shipmates that he had a sister living in Philadelphia. Coroner MEEKS held an inquest.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Mr. MELLEN of the Church of the Redeemer at Clinton-avenue, New-Brighton, will lecture to-night on the "Relation of the Pulpit to Civilization."

The members of the Jerome Park, Long Island and Richmond County pigeon-shooting clubs will compete on the 1st of December at New-Dorp for a cup valued $500.

But one arrest—that of GEORGE E. MILLER, was made at the election of Richmond County for illegal voting and perjury. The accused was discharged by Judge GARRETT.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new bell-tower of West Hoboken is completed.

The Newark *Courier* establishment was sold yesterday, and Mr. FRANK PATTERSON, the former proprietor, retired permanently from journalism. The establishment passes into the hands of a company of whom Mr. T. C. SMITH is the chief member.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice SEYMOUR for the arrest of PATRICK O'HAY, who is charged with stealing 6,000 pounds of tallow from a manufactory owned by his father and Ex-Alderman HARRINGTON, and selling the plunder to Messrs. COLGATE & Co. for about $500.

The small-pox is making frightful ravages in Hoboken and Jersey City. There have been fifteen cases in Van Horne-street, Lafayette. Yesterday one patient was admitted to the Charity Hospital from No. 87 Essex-street, and Dr. BENSON, of Hoboken, reports several cases in Adams-street.

In Essex County, the Board of Canvassers has declared the vote for Governor as follows: PARKER, 11,373; WALSH, 10,847; majority for PARKER, 526. In Sussex County PARKER had a majority of 1,305. The votes in Hudson County were: PARKER, 10,240; WALSH, 7,181; majority for PARKER, 3,059.

JOHN WARD, the Gloucester murderer, was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, at Trenton, yesterday. WARD was convicted of the murder of a poor old man named JOHN WADEY, at Gloucester City, a year ago. The alleged motive for the act was to obtain WADEY's money, which the old man kept in his belt.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received the English monthlies for November, including *Cornhill Magazine, Temple Bar, All the Year Round, Cassell's Magazine*, &c., &c. As heralds of the coming close of the year, there will be found upon Mr. BRENTANO's counter *Bow Bells Almanack, Cassell's Almanack* and the *Illustrated London Almanack*. A full selection of all the newest and best literature, both native and foreign, can always be found at the store of Mr. BRENTANO.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & Co., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

This morning the Russian Vapor (marble) Baths, Nos. 23 and 25 East Fourth-street, (near the Grand Central Hotel,) receive bathers until 12 o'clock. —*Advertisement.*

Its Value is Incalculable.
For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy.

Udolpho Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam SCHNAPPS.—The immense popularity of the world-renowned Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps of Udolpho Wolfe, New-York, has resulted in frequent attempts of late at counterfeiting by persons who wish to find sale for an inferior article. This wonderful diuretic has been pronounced by thousands of the leading physicians in the country as the purest medicinal restorative offered for sale. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all druggists and grocers.

Home Again.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, scald heads, alopecia, or any disease or complaint of the head which induces a loss of hair or untimely grayness. Call or send for circular.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face, black-heads, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations, are positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed.

Moles on the Face are Permanently removed without cutting, pain or scars, by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A permanent cure guaranteed in every case.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, go to GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 841 Broadway. Diamonds bought.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair Restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. Recommended by physicians.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway. A new and desirable article.

MARRIED

GEDNEY—HUTTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. John Thompson, at the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, FREDERICK G. GEDNEY to MAGGIE H. HUTTON, all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Friday, the 10th inst., at his residence, Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, SAMUEL P. BROWN aged 75 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Rev. John Brown, of Newburg, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, New-York, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—At Waterford, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 10, Dr. EDGAR B. COLE.

Funeral from his late residence, Waterford, on Monday, 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

DU PUGET.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, 1871, SARAH ANNE, wife of Albert L. du Puget.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FOX.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, JOHN S. FOX, Esq., President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Reformed Church, in Grand-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, without further invitation.

HARTT.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, 11th inst., ISAAC HARTT, aged 78 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph H. Foster, 4th-av., corner Pacific-st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HUDSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday morning, 11th inst., GEORGE S. HUDSON, Deputy Sheriff of Union County, aged 23 years.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church at Plainfield, on Monday morning, 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Jerusalem Lodge No. 26, A. F. and A. M., and of Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Scotch Plains, are respectfully invited to attend. Train by Central Railroad of New-Jersey from foot Liberty-st., New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.

KETCHAM.—At Dover Plains, N. Y., Nov. 11, JAMES KETCHAM, aged 94 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 1 P. M.

POST.—J. W. POST, late apothecary of the New-York Dispensary.

Funeral at All Saint's Church, at 1½ P. M., Monday, 13th.

☞ English papers please copy.

RUSSEL.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Friday, the 10th inst., WILLIAM F. RUSSEL, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Perth Amboy, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ P. M.

SCOFIELD.—Suddenly on Friday morning, Nov. 10, HENRY SCOFIELD, aged 31 years 5 months 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Capt. Chas. Hazzard, and the members of Nassau Lodge No. 536, F. and A.M., of Brooklyn, are invited to attend the funeral. Prayer at his late residence, No. 235 East 40th-st., on Monday 13th inst. at 10½ A. M. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., at 2 P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 12¼ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of train.

UNDERHILL.—At Chicago, Nov. 11, WILLIAM UNDERHILL, late of No. 178 2d-av., New-York, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTISTS' CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of artists held in the Academy of Design, on the evening of the 19th of October, Wm. Page, Esq., in the chair, and convened for the purpose of devising means of relief in aid of the artists of Chicago, many of whom have been left entirely destitute by the late conflagration in that city, it was decided to solicit voluntary contributions of paintings from the artists, such paintings to be sold and the proceeds applied in aid of the above object. The result has been the noble contribution of MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PAINTINGS. These paintings will be placed on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Monday morning, 13th inst., and remain on exhibition, day and evening, until 10 P. M., to the day of sale.

It may be gratifying to purchasers at this sale to know that the WHOLE AMOUNT paid for any painting will be applied to this fund. The paintings are free gifts from the artists, and the ENTIRE PROCEEDS of the sale will be devoted to this charity, irrespective of any commission charges, &c., &c.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES HAVING FURniture, &c., stored with E. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, and No. 151 West 32d-st., over one year unsettled for, will be sold at auction to pay storage, &c., on 25th November, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.
IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT,
USE THESE
PERFECT LENSES.
GROUND FROM MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES.
Manufactured by
"SPENCER OPTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK.

CAUTION.—None genuine except stamped with our trade-mark—[Diamond.]

For sale by responsible Agents throughout the Union. Sold in this City by the following jewelers and opticians:
HOWARD & CO., No. 865 Broadway.
T. KIRKPATRICK, No. 305 Broadway.
D. W. CHAPMAN, No. 1,143 Broadway.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 23 Bowery.
J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery.
S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
R. FERRIS, No. 231 8th-av.
F. C. GLEASON, No. 2,326 3d-av.
C. H. PHELPS, No. 673 6th-av.
H. N. SQUIRE, No. 97 Fulton-st.
G. W. WELSH, No. 244 Greenwich-st.

REMEMBER NOV. 30.
AIKEN PREMIUM LAND SALE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Notwithstanding the astounding robberies perpetrated by the infamous New-York "Ring," the slight catastrophe at Chicago, and the continuation of the work of the fire fiend in the North-western States, the reported prevalence of epidemics, Kuklux and Martial law at the South, and last, but not least, the "new departure" of Brigham Young from Utah, the distribution of the above-named valuable property WILL TAKE PLACE NOV. 30, AND NO POSTPONEMENT.

Reader! An investment of $5 may yield you a prize worth $25,000. For full particulars call on or address
J. C. DERBY,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, PASTOR, of Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

A PUBLIC SERVICE IN THE INTEREST of gratuitously supplying Bibles and Prayer-books to the Bishops and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for missionary use in their several dioceses and jurisdictions, will be held at 7½ o'clock on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Addresses by Right Rev. G. M. RANDALL, D. D., Bishop of Colorado; Rev. B. I. HAIGHT, D. D., of New-York, and Rev. HUGH MILLAR THOMPSON, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, Chicago. Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., the Bishop of the Diocese, is expected to preside. A collection in aid of this important missionary auxiliary will be made.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Subject in the morning—*The National Importance of Rational Christianity, a Plea for the Unitarian Denomination.* Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Coming Theology; or, Unitarianism and its Discouragements and Incentives.* Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT No. 208 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., under the auspices of the Sixteenth Ward Council of Political Reform, and the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, of the Sixteenth Ward, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made by ERASTUS C. BENEDICT and other prominent persons connected with the work of political reform.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BETHLEHEM Mission Sunday-school at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., near Elizabeth-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH and others. A reunion of Superintendents and teachers. Singing by the children, conducted by Prof. Theodore E. Perkins.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Rev. J. T. HECKER, at St. Stephen's Church, (East 28th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls. Subject—*Who Shall Take Care of the Poor, the Church or the State?* Music by the Church choir. Admission, 50 cents.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. S. GRIFFIN, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. GEO. COCHRAN. The public are invited to hear these brethren, who are visiting our City from Canada.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES and all other City journals received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. Same rates charged as at offices of publication.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Sunday evenings Lyric Hall; also, Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; subject for EVENING sermon—*The Church as a Reformer.* The Rector will preach.

"A MAN OF ONE IDEA," SUBJECT of discourse SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3. Strangers welcome.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st., Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTEN will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats. Conference at 2½ P. M.

A SERMON ON THE DIFFICULTIES EXperienced in the discharge of duty will be preached by Rev. P. L. DAVIS, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., at 10½ A. M. Preaching 7½ P. M. SUNDAY.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, Dr. THOMPSON will close his ministry in New-York, with a discourse reviewing *The History and Work of the Broadway Tabernacle Church.* Service at 7½.

"CHICAGO AND ITS PRESENT Needs."—Rev. H. N. POWERS, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Chicago, will preach on this subject THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Divine service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN. MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; chapel No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Evening subject—*How a Young Man Can Get On in New-York.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st., Rev. Dr. F. C. EWER, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY. Holy Eucharist at 7 A. M. Morning prayer, second celebration and sermon at 10½ A. M. Evening prayer at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner 55th-st. and 3d-av.—Divine Service and a sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D.D., Rector.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

FIDELITY TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE of this City will hold a public meeting to promote the cause of temperance on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 7½ P. M., in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor. Addresses will be delivered by E. CARSWELL, of Canada, and by the Pastor of the church. Seats free.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE AND Prayer-meeting in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock. Special subject—*Co-operative Homes and Labor as a Means of Realizing the (hitherto impossible) Christian Life.*

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Also in the hall corner Grand and Forsyth at 10½ and 7½. A full Gospel every SUNDAY. Come and hear.

FREE RELIGIOUS PARLOR DEBATE, interesting and exciting, every SABBATH, at 7¼ o'clock P. M., at No. 198 Forsyth-st. Subject—*Immortality.* Ladies especially requested to take part in the debate. Come one, come all.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PEWS IN the Church of the Incarnation, (Dr. MONTGOMERY's.) Address U. F. B., No. 19 East 60th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Sunday services, 7 A. M., holy eucharist; 10 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., litany; 11 A. M., holy eucharist; 4 P. M., evening prayer; 7½ P. M., compline. Week-day services, 7 A. M., holy eucharist; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 7½ P. M. evening prayer.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.—On SUNDAY, Nov. 12 and thereafter until further notice, the hour for afternoon service in Grace Church will be 3½ o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION, REV. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school 2½ to 3½, followed by singing and addresses; day-school 9 to 3 o'clock. Open daily, except Saturday, to visitors. Thanksgiving Day the exercises will commence at 12; at 1 o'clock the Grand Hallelujah chorus will be sung, and then the tables will be served.

HARLEM — SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. HENRY LOOMIS, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M., in the new Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Also by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation and welcome for all.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, and in the EVENING will give a lecture on *This World and the Next.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL lecture on *Wit* for the people of the West Side, at St. Peter's Hall, adjoining St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christian Unity.* Also, in the EVENING, at 7½—Evening subject—*The First Commandment.* Sabbath-school 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6¼ P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF THE MORNing Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., will be addressed by Rev. GEORGE MINGINS and Rev. C. C. FOOTE, SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE annual meeting of the New-York Bible Society will be held in Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS', on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., and others, will address the meeting.

OPEN COMMUNION—BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lay-meeting THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½; refreshments and music; reading by Miss NETTIE COLLINS.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject, *The Overruling God.*

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, 53th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor. Sermon, SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock to children; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the fourth of the series upon the Garden of Eden—*The Naming of the Animals.*

REV. CHAUNCEY GILES WILL preach on SUNDAY, 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the New Church (Swedenborgian) House of worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Subject in the MORNING, *Heavenly Blessedness*; in the EVENING, *The Theological Writings of Swedenborg.* The public are cordially invited.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, between 4th and 5th, will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, on *Infant Salvation.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock, theme—*The Rainbow Round About the Throne.* Seats free. Communion after morning sermon.

REV. PROF. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN will preach SABBATH MORNING at Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 10½. Young people's meeting in lecture room at 8 o'clock, EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

REVS. A. D. VAIL, DR. CURRY, J. PARKER, J. S. WILLIS, W. C. STEEL, Dr. S. K. PEIRCE, W. Ross and others will participate in the first anniversary of the S. Harlem M. E. Church, 2d-av., near 110th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Nassau and William sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SABBATH next. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. J. WHITE, A. M., PASTOR of Attorney-street M. P. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christian Soldier.* And at night at 7½—*Sermon to Young Men.*

RIGHT REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach at the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av., corner of 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Progression in the Future State.*

REV. THOMAS GUARD, LATE OF IREland, Rev. GEORGE MINGINS and Miss NETTIE COLLINS will take part in the exercises of the Morning Star Sunday-School, No. 130 West 24th-st., at 2½ P. M. TODAY.

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH AT the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. Seats free.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. MR. ILES, VICAR OF WOLVERhampton, England, will preach in St. Paul's Chapel at 10½ A. M., and in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., at 7½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. GEO. AUGUSTUS SELWYN, Lord Bishop of Lichfield, is expected to preach at Grace Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 12.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. THOMAS GUARD WILL PREACH in Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE'S UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. —SUNDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½, for deaf mutes, and Rev. J. ROBERT LOVE at 7½ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av., GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.—THREE SERVICES on SUNDAY, Nov. 12, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DRAPER will preach in the evening.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. GEORGE R. CROOKS; 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE SOCIETY OF friendly Spiritualists meet every SUNDAY EVENING, at Mohawk Hall, No. 332½ West 16th-st., south-west corner of 8th-av. Circles are formed; also singing and reading the Scriptures.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougall-sts., Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Gallery-pews free at all services. Strangers welcomed.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANDS, D. D., Rector, will preach THIS DAY (Sunday) at 11 A. M. and 7½ P.M.

THE CLERGY OF THE PROTESTANT Episcopal Church who wish to be present at the breakfast to be given to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock, are requested to apply for their tickets on or after FRIDAY, ($5,) at the office of Mr. Ed. Haight, No. 9 Wall-st.

MORGAN DIX,
WM. F. MORGAN,
E. H. WASHBURN,
R. S. HOWLAND,
ED. HAIGHT,
WM. H. GUION,
GEO. M. MILLER,
JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,

Committee by appointment of the Bishop of the Diocese.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association occurs MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, in the Madison-avenue Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st. Address by Dr. THOMPSON; subject—*How to Conduct a Bible Class.* And by Rev. Mr. ELDER; subject—*The Life of Christ the Staple of Sunday-school Teaching.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, 58TH of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

"THY KINGDOM COME."—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Kingdom of God—The Time and Manner.*

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, IN 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Preaching on LORD'S DAY by Pastor, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., at 3½ P. M. Subject—*Have the Key of Knowledge.* Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

THE BISHOP OF WISCONSIN, RIGHT Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 12. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY will hold religious services on SUNDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock at Room No. 18 Cooper Union. Preaching by Rev. CHARLES F. LEE.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON will preach in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH, 10½ A. M.; EVENING, 7½ P. M. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, Musical Director.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 12. Morning service and sermon on *Christ, the Only Foundation,* 10½ A. M.; evening prayer, musical service, 3½ P. M.; anniversary of Ladies' Missionary Relief Association 7½ P. M.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$25,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅝
6,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '64. new	113¾
4,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '67	114
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	67
1,000	do	67½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	67
1,000	Va. 6s, Cons.	63¾
5,000	do	64
10,000	Va. St. 6s, Def.	28
10,000	do	28½
1,000	Ga. St. 7s. G. bs.	91¼
14,000	N. Car. 6s, S. T.	15
50,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July	35½
30,000	do	35¼
45,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. April & Oct.	31½
3,000	Mo. St. 6s..b. c.	95⅛
3,000	do	95
500	California 7s	111½
1,000	Erie 1st M.	97½
8,000	Mich. S. S.F.bs.	100
10,000	Cen. P. Gold bs.	102⅜
3,000	do	102⅝
4,000	Union P. 1st M.	89½
43,000	do	89⅛
2,000	H. & St. Jos. 8s, Conv. bds.	98¼
5,000	do	98
13,000	U.P. 7s, L. G. B.	78¼
5,000	U.P. 10s, Inc.	80
1,000	B. & S. I. 1st 8s, S. F. bds.	97
2,000	Ill. Cen. bds.	105⅛
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s..b.	[illegible]
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	101¾
1,000	C. & T. S. F. bs.	101
5,000	Ohio & M. C. bs.	92¾
7,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	80
9,000	Chi. & N. W. C.	92¾
3,000	A. D. & I. C. 7s.	96
6	Bank of Com.	113½
80	Ninth Nat. Bank	120
12	do	119
5	do	118
200	Con. Coal of Md.	42
100	Pac. M. S. S. C.b3.	44¾
200	do...bet. call.	44¾
600	West. U. T....b. c.	64¼
10	N. J. C. L. & I. C.	71
30	do...bet. call.	71⅛
10	Sp. M. Coal...b. c.	67½
5	Am. M. U. Ex.	58¼
100	N. Y. C. & H.R.b.c.	91⅛
10000	N. Y. C. & H. Cs. bet. call.	86⅜
500	Read. R..b. c. b30.	109⅛
10	Panama R.	55
100	Union Pac. R.	24¾
100	do...bet. call.	24¾
200	Chi. & N. W.	60⅝
100	do......s30.	60½
100	do...bet. call.	60⅝
100	do.......s3.	60¾
200	N. J. Cen. R.	106⅛
43	do	107
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	101¾
100	Mil. & St. P. R.	56⅛
600	Tol., W. & W.	61⅝
10	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	77⅛
100	P., F. W. & C. G.	95¾
200	Del., Lack. & W.	107
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	54
10	Chi., Bur. & Q.	128

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81. C.	117⅛
4,000	U.S. 5-20, C., '64	111⅝
4,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65	112
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛
35,000	U.S. 6s Cur.	112⅜
100	Canton Co....b. c.	71
100	Quick. Min. C..o..	18¼
100	Quick. Pref.......c.	24½
100	Mariposa Pref.	1¾
200	W. Un.Tel....b. c.	64⅛
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	45⅝
25	Am.M.Un.Ex.b.c.	58⅛
200	U.S. Express.b.c.	56¾
100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	91⅛
100	L. Sh & Mich.S.R.	85⅛
200	do...bet. call.	85⅛
100	do	85⅛
30	L.S. & Mich.S.Scp.	97⅛
100	Erie Railway. ..s3.	31⅛
200	do......c...b3.	31⅛
100	do	31¼
100	do......b3.	31⅛
100	Union Pacific R.	24¾
150	N. Jersey Cen.R.	107
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	61
100	do...bet. call.	61⅛
300	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.G.	95¾
100	Boston,H.&E.R.	2
200	Mor. & Essex R.	95
100	Han. & St. Jo. R.	60⅛
400	do	60⅛
300	do	60
300	Tol.,W.&W.R.b.c.	62⅛
400	do	62¼
400	do.......s3.	62⅜

SATURDAY, Nov. 11—A. M.

The markets today have been very free from excitement, and less than an average Saturday's business has been done at the Stock Exchange.

Gold has been quiet and steady at 111⅞@111½, all day, and was easy for deliveries, costing some small charge of interest to carry. The demand for Foreign Exchange has been sufficient to keep Sterling worth 108⅞, for sixty-day drafts of prime houses; an increase of nearly an eighth in the price over yesterday.

The quotations from Europe were firm for all our Bonds; and in this market we note an advance on the Sixes of 1881 to 117⅛, while the Five-Twenties are steady, with 1867's maintained at 114 sales and bid. The Currency Sixes have further improved to 112⅛, in sympathy with the continuance of the Gold premium at not over 11⅞.

The Stock Market opened with sales fully equal to the latest of yesterday, and after small fluctuations close, most of them, much as they began. There is some advance made in Wabash, which opened at 62, sold at 61⅞, and, after touching 62⅛, stood at 62⅜ at the close of the Hall of the Stock Exchange. In Pacific Mail there was some activity, from 45½ down to 44⅝, with frequent changes early in the day, and recovering to 45⅜ at the close. The rest are sufficiently indicated in the list of sales and our closing prices.

Railroad bonds are generally firm; the Pacific issues, which attract more attention than the older list, being steady on Centrals at 102⅞, and about steady on Union Firsts, sales at 89½@89⅛, and closing 89½ bid. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible 8's sold at 98, and the Common Stock fell this afternoon to 56½@57, a decline of 12 ₱ cent. for the week.

In State Bonds we note that yesterday's improvement in Tennessees is fully maintained; the new securities of Virginia have further reacted nearly one ₱ cent.; there is a shade less steadiness in the New and Special Tax issues of North Carolina, and the new January and July Bonds of South Carolina are within a quarter ₱ cent. of yesterday's best price.

Money was very easy to the brokers on call, five and six ₱ cent. being usual, and four ₱ cent accepted late in the day.

The Bank Statement shows the following changes and totals;

Loans	$284,160,400	Inc..$2,701,800
Specie	13,991,500	Inc.. 1,008,600
Legal Tenders	54,412,300	Inc.. 2,005,100
Deposits	214,275,400	Inc.. 6,848,000
Circulation	30,184,400	Dec.. 40,600

This gives an Increase of Surplus Reserve amounting to $1,311,850.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114¼
American Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson	91⅞	91⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	86¼	86¼
Reading	109¼	109¼
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅛	101⅞
North-west Common	60⅞	60⅛
North-west Preferred	89½	89¼
Pacific Mail	45¼	45½
St. Paul Preferred	77	77⅞
St. Paul Common	56¼	56½
Ohio and Mississippi	39¼	39⅞
Toledo and Wabash	61⅞	62¼
Western Telegraph	64¼	64¼
Erie	31⅛	31⅛
Union Pacific	24⅛	24⅞
Lake Shore, old Stock	103⅞	103
Lake Shore, Ex-Scrip	85⅛	85⅞
Lake Shore, Scrip	79¼	79⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

Security	Bid
6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	115⅝
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	117⅛
5-20 reg., '62	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛
5-20 reg., '64	111
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	111⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅞
5-20 reg., '67	113⅛
5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '68	113⅛
5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
10-40 reg.	109⅛
10-40 coup.	109⅛
6s Currency	112⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Bond	Bid
Tenn. 6s, old	67
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅜
Va. 6s, old	60
Va. 6s, new	68
Va. 6s, reg., old	51
Va. 6s, reg., '66	65
Va. 6s, deferred	28
N. C. 6s, old	37½
N. C. Funding Act,'66.	21
N. C. new bonds	19
N. C. Special Tax	15
S. C., Jan. & July	35⅛
S. C., April & Oct.	31½
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo. is.	93
Conn. 6s	100¼
R. I. 6s	102
Ala. 5s	65
Ala. 8s	98⅛
Ark. 6s, Funded	50
Ark. 7s. L. R. & F.S.is.	43
Texas 10s, '76	89⅛
Ohio 6s, '81	105⅛
Ohio 6s, '86	106
Ind. 5s, War Loan	100
N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	100⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Bond	Bid
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛
Erie 1st, Ext.	96
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	92⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	98⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	85
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	84
Buff., N. Y. &E.1st,'77	92
Long Dock Bonds	90
Hud. R.7s, 2d, S.F.,'85	103
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100
Har. 1st, 7s	100¾
Har.Con. M.& S.F.6s.	89
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	92
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds.	91
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	115
Chi.,B.& Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110¼
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	95
M. So.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	100
Pac.R.7s, guar.by Mo.	99¼
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	102⅛
Un. Pac. 1st	89¾
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	78
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	79¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	104
Bell. & So.Ill.R.1st,8s.	97
Alton & T. H. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90
Chi. & N. W. Cons. B.	92¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st	96
Han. & St.Jo. Conv.	97½
Del., L. & W. 2d	96
Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ext.	92
Tol.& Wab.1st,St.L.D.	86⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	88¼
Tol. & Wab. Equip.B.	80
Tol.&Wab.Cons.Conv	85
Gt. West. 1st, '88	90¼
Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	86⅛
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	87
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	101
Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101⅛
Mor. & Ess. 1st	101⅛
Mor. & Ess. 2d	95
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. J. Cen. 1st new	102⅛
Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d	97½
Cleve. & P. Cons. S.F.	92½
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	97
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	95
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	84½
Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
Chi. & Alton 1st	103
Chi. & Alton Inc.	90⅛
Ohio & Miss. 1st	101
Ohio & Miss. 2d,Cons.	80
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	95
St. L. & Iron M. 1st	92
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	105
Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Mil. & St.P.I.& M.D.	80
Mar. & Cin. 1st	95
Chi. & Mil. 1st	92
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	88
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	91
Tol., Peo. & W.,W.D.	87½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Bos., H. & E. Guar.	20
Cedar Falls & M. 1st	83½

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange:

Share	Price
Del. & Hud. Canal	120
Penn. Coal	114
Md. Coal Co.	23
American Coal	45
Spring Mt. Coal	65½
Canton Co., Balt.	71
N. J. Land Imp'nt Co.	71
Con. Coal of Md.	41¾
West. Un. Tel.	64¼
Quicksilver Min. Co.	18
Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	24½
Mar. Min. Co.	1¼
Mar. Min. Pf.	1¾
Adams Ex.	86¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	52½
Am. M. U. Ex.	58¼
U. S. Ex.	56⅝
Pacific Mail	45⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11. }

Gold receipts	$875,333 33
Gold payments	1,460,626 80
Gold balance	65,778,225 52
Currency receipts	456,616 52
Currency payments	595,109 80
Currency balance	6,626,989 44
Customs	396,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	756,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	....	101½
Camden and Amboy	....	130
Pennsylvania Central	57⅞	58
Reading	109½	109⅝
Lehigh Valley	....	68
Catawissa Preferred	46	....
Philadelphia and Erie	24⅝	25
Northern Central	39¼	....
Lehigh Navigation	34½	35
Lehigh gold loan	91½	....

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad for the

Fourth week in October, 1871	$109,141
Fourth week in October, 1870	107,783
Increase	$1,358
Month of October, 1871	$368,289
Month of October, 1870	337,492
Increase	$30,797
Increase of earnings for current year	$91,337

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad for the first week:

November, 1871	$138,844 63
November, 1870	91,382 30
Increase	$47,462 33

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the sepcie value of $1,838,445, and of general merchandise, $4,484,572, making the total for the week, $6,323,017.

The Sub-Treasury received $2,270,000 from Customs, and disbursed $3,858,000 of coin interest during the week.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great Northwest, will be completed, equipped, and in running order by the middle of November. The iron is down to within ten miles of Hudson, and is being laid at the rate of a mile a day, and the grading throughout is finished. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount awaits its completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, which may be bought a 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 11.

By Judge Spencer.

Theodore Wenzel et al. *vs.* Francis Weber; order placing cause on special calendar.

Francis J. Feely *vs.* Margaret Eeely; order continuing action in name of M. E. Shiel.

James O'Brien *vs.* Merchants' Insurance Company; order for commission.

Francis McKee *vs.* John Murphy; order to continue action against Johanna Murphy.

Harrison R. Johnson *vs.* Augustus L. Thomas; order that defendant have twenty days to make and serve case.

James Henderson *vs.* Isaac Hill; order requiring defendant to serve bill of particulars.

William R. W. Chambers *vs.* John W. Durand; order discharging J. Sylvia Durand.

William Rathjen *vs.* Frederick Weniecke; order discharging attachment.

Joseph N. Collier *vs.* Frederick W. Coggill; order of discontinuance.

Ann Catharine Kamp *vs.* Henrich Kamp; order of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 11.

By Judge Loew.

Cornelia B. Conklin *vs.* John Conklin; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted.

The European Trip of Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant.

Yesterday Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, accompanied by Lieut. FREDERICK D. GRANT and the General's Aid-de-Camp, Col. AUDENRIED, was to have left in the United States ship *Wabash*, the flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral ALDEN, for an extended tour in Southern Europe, but the *Wabash* had not arrived at this port from Boston up to the time fixed for the General's departure. President GRANT and lady, Miss NELLIE GRANT, Lieut. GRANT, Dr. ALEXANDER SHARPE, Capt. D. MEMMEN, and a son of Gen. PORTER, arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday morning, with the intention of accompanying the young Lieutenant to the *Wabash*, and taking leave of him there. Should the *Wabash* arrive today, the programme will be carried out, and the President, with his family and friends, will return to Washington on Monday. Gen. SHERMAN visits Europe at the invitation of Rear-Admiral ALDEN. The *Wabash* on leaving this port will steam directly for Madeira, and thence visit several of the Mediterranean ports. Gen. SHERMAN will make the vessel his head-quarters for three or four months, taking short trips inland and returning to the vessel. At the end of this time he will bid farewell to his friend, Rear-Admiral ALDEN, and take a more extended tour, which will probably last for two or three months, returning at the expiration of that time to Washington.

MACGREGOR'S SLIM BUILDINGS.

Hale's Walls Tremble Again—Strange Neglect of the Authorities.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the rear wall of HALE'S piano factory, No. 479 Tenth-avenue, fell, and five more men who were under it narrowly escaped being killed. It was at this building where the fire occurred on Wednesday morning, and a part of one of the side walls fell upon a shed on which were a number of firemen, who were seriously injured. District Engineer RHODES was so seriously wounded that his recovery was considered impossible, but he has so far rallied that on yesterday his condition was considered favorable. Chief Engineer PERLEY was on the shed at the time, but escaping all injury, proceeded to make a thorough inspection of the walls. At the corner where the break occurred was an immense chimney built into the walls, and he had stationed his men at that point, because he supposed there was less danger than at any other place. Upon examining the walls he found that the letter of the law had been complied with, as the walls were sixteen inches thick to the required height, and above that were twelve inches thick, as required by the statute. He noticed, however, that the walls had nothing to support them, as there was an alley-way on each side of the building, which was but 25 feet wide, 100 feet long, and six stories high, being the same dimensions of the other death-trap of JOSEPH P. HALE, in the same part of the City, which fell some time ago, before it was completed, burying under it two families, and causing several deaths.

All these facts were plain to the authorities, and everybody knew that the walls of the Tenth-avenue building had been greatly weakened by the burning away of the roof, and the falling of a portion of one of the side walls, yet nothing was done by Superintendent MACGREGOR, or any one else, to protect the public from further danger from them. After the rear wall had fallen, yesterday morning, and the workmen under it had miraculously escaped death, it was suddenly discovered that the walls which yet remained were dangerous. Capt. CAFFREY, Twentieth Precinct, therefore stationed policemen to keep people a safe distance from the death-trap, and Mr. MACGREGOR tardily took measures to prevent the flimsy walls which HALE built from again attempting murder.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN WARD, of West Mount Vernon, was struck, yesterday, when crossing the track at Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, by Engine No. 48, attached to a New-Haven Railroad car, and was fatally injured.

BRIDGET MCKENNA, aged ten years, who lived at the corner of Avenue B and Eighty-sixth-died, yesterday, from burns accidentally received on Wednesday.

JOSEPH N. DEVINE and ROBERT LYONS were committed for trial yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of stealing a quantity of coffee from JAMES ROGERS, of No. 356 Pearl-street.

WILLIAM MILLER and HIRAM HOFFMAN, the young thieves, and JOHN H. NICKLINE, No. 82 Mott-street, who purchased their plunder, were committed yesterday, for trial, in default of $2,000 bail, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing two carbines.

In the case of JOHN O'BRIEN, who died suddenly in the saloon at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue A, it is thought that death may have been hastened by injuries received some time ago in a quarrel with a boatman on the pier at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River. Coroner KEENAN will investigate the matter.

ARCHIE CAMPBELL, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and two of its officers, GEORGE W. DOTY and SHERMAN P. SAGE, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice COULTER, at the Yorkville Police Court, for assaulting PATRICK BAXTER, of Fiftieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

JAMES MCGRATH, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of resisting a revenue officer, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS, on motion of the District-Attorney.

Rev. FRANCIS HUGHES, a Presbyterian minister, lately arrived from Glasgow, was brought before Justice COX at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of drunkenness and abusing a Police officer. Mr. HUGHES represented to the Judge that his shortcoming was a mere accident, and he was discharged after a short detention.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, HENRY GRILLIER, proprietor of a millinery establishment No. 235 Sixth-avenue, was held for trial on a charge of forging the name of PAUL KREMER to a check on the Union Dime Savings Bank for $80.

A Streak of Sunshine for Chicago Artists.

We are happy to know that New-York artists are alive to the wants of the members of their calling in Chicago, men who lost not only all they had, but for the present, in the impoverishment of the æsthetic and liberal of their city, even their field of labor and fruit. Our New-York artists, with a unanimity that is refreshing, and a generosity that is delightful, have given of their works, not the dusty refuse of their studios, we are assured, but their newest and best, many painted especially for this good work. This collection will be on exhibition at LEAVITT'S Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, from Monday morning, Nov. 13, day and evening, until Thursday morning, 16th. Messrs. LEAVITT & Co. have kindly given their rooms and services free of charge, and on Thursday evening, Nov. 16, will sell the works at auction. Such spirited emulation among purchasers is hoped for as has not been seen since the "pro patria" sale of Sanitary Fair memory.

The Increase in Small-Pox—New Excuse for Spending Public Money.

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, has adopted the unusual plan of furnishing the reporters with the numbers of houses in which new cases of small-pox appear. The new cases since noon of Friday are at No. 89 Charlton-street, No. 14 Bond-street, No. 80 West Houston-street, No. 150 East Fourth-street, No. 106 Grand-street, No. 657 East Sixteenth-street, (two cases,) No. 130 East Thirty-second-street. An analysis of the array of figures shows that there were only twenty-two cases of the disease during the week ending at noon yesterday against twenty during the previous week, thus showing an increase of only two during the past week. Dr. MORRIS thinks, however, that unless extraordinary measures are adopted at once the disease will speedily become epidemic, and these measures will require the expenditure of a large amount of public money. It is said that there is a great anxiety among some officials of the Tammany Board of Health to squeeze $50,000 extra out of Deputy Controller GREEN on the plea of a small-pox epidemic.

A Sample of Tammany Tax Assessments.

During the hearing of JAMES IRVING'S case before Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, City Chamberlain BRADLEY was called on to qualify as one of the bondsmen for the prisoner. In the course of an examination by District-Attorney DAVIS in regard to his real estate, he testified that he owned the livery-stable and two lots at Nos. 8 and 10 East Thirty-first-street, in connection with FORBES HOLLAND, and he admitted that the property was only assessed at $20 000, but considered that it was fully worth $75,000.

A Man Accidentally Shot.

CHARLES BERNARD, a young married man residing in the Wall House, Williamsburg, invited his friend, EDWARD NICHOLAS, into his room on Friday night, to examine a new revolver. While BERNARD was in the act of passing the arm to NICHOLAS, it went off and killed the latter instantly, the bullet having passed through his brain. BERNARD at once surrendered himself to the Police. An investigation will be held by the Coroner on Monday.

The Defeated Aldermen in Session.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, but transacted no business whatever. Alderman IRVING occupied his usual seat. The Board adjourned to Wednesday next, when the promised report of Alderman PLUNKITT will probably be presented.

Transfer of Police Sergeants.

Several Police Sergeants were transferred yesterday by President SMITH, and among them was the notorious JAS. LOONIE, of the Eighteenth Precinct. This tool of Tammany was transferred on the day after the election to the Nineteenth Precinct, and on yesterday was sent to the Sixth Precinct. The other transfers were: Sergt. DANL. DAVENPORT, Sixth to the Tenth; Sergt. E. P. WHITCOMB, Tenth to Nineteenth; Sergt. F. J. BANFIELD, Eighteenth to First, and Sergt. F. B. RANDALL, First to Eighteenth. Capt. CAMERON having been restored to his command, the Police force is now about as it was before the recent changes for the benefit of the Ring. It is rumored that there are to be other important changes, the chief of which will be the transfer of Capt. EDWARD WALSH from the Fourteenth Precinct, where he has long held undisputed sway to an up-town precinct, where he will not have the opportunity to serve personal ends.

Statistics of the Week.

Thirteen hundred and sixty persons were arrested last week by the Police.

There were 37 fires last week, with an estimated loss of $78,280, with an insurance of $232,950. Eight of these disasters were caused by carelessness, 5 by defective heaters, 5 by kerosene lamp, 1 by liquid gas, 6 by overheatee stoves, and the others were accidents.

The vital statistics of the week ending at noon yesterday show 44 still-births, 208 marriages, 496 births, and 413 deaths.

Ingersoll Still at Large.

Mr. JARVIS and his deputies were looking after INGERSOLL for several hours yesterday, but failed to find him. It is believed that INGERSOLL now has his bail ready and that he will surrender himself on Monday morning.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY.
No. 16 Cedar-street.

Delicious Canned Roast Beef, Clear Meat, No Bone, for sale by the following first-class Grocers:

Ahrens & Co., 255 Washington-street.
Albro, A. T., 328 Bowery.
Archer & Brother, 170 West-street.
Baker, G. A. & S., 266 Washington-street.
Bowden, A. M., 37 Greenwich-avenue.
Bogle & Lyles, 83 Barclay-street.
Beardsley, J. N. & Son, 162 West-street.
Brownell, W. H. & Co., 151 Chambers-street.
Bachman & Co., 156 Eighth-avenue.
Bremer, John, 680 Sixth-avenue.
Bush, Henry, 271 Ninth-avenue.
Baker, Peter, Jr., 274 Ninth-avenue.
Bahrenburg, J., 683 Ninth-avenue.
Crosier, A. L., 18 Sixth-avenue.
Cooper, T. E., 489 Third-avenue.
Carpenter, E. D., 73 Eighth-avenue.
Cloke, William, 836 Eighth-avenue.
Carpenter & Willets, 61 Dey-street.
Couse, E. M., 324 Greenwich-street.
Cohen, W. H. & Co., 229 Washington-street.
Carstens, L., 328 Greenwich-street.
Clements, A. L., 29 Jay-street.
Camp, Wm. A., 344 Third-avenue.
Campbell & Galway, 1,203 Broadway.
Campbell & Galway, 404 Fourth-avenue.
Campbell & Galway, 609 Broadway.
Corwin, W. S. & Co., Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.
Charles, Andrew, 286 Fourth-avenue.
Derry, T. C., 178 Chambers-street.
Duryee, W. E., 199 Chambers-street.
Desvernine, P. E., 1,282 Broadway.
Doscher, H., 126 Spring-street.
Finneman, J., 462 Fourth-avenue.
Fairchild, S. H., 885 Eighth-avenue.
Geery, S. W. & Co., 1,300 Broadway.
Gleisting, 392 Sixth-avenue.
Griffin & Co., 654 Sixth-avenue.
Gleason, John, 420 Seventh-avenue.
Gonneviele, C. F., 731 Ninth-avenue.
Gray, Robt., 437 Ninth-avenue.
Hazard, E. C., 194 Chambers-street.
Hoeft & Lindeman, 69 Barclay-street.
Haskell, J., Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue.
Haggedorn, G. H., 476 Sixth-avenue.
Houston & Steimle, 771 Sixth-avenue.
Hildebrandt, H., 229 Sixth-avenue.
Hardin, John, 132 Bowery.
Hinners, E. H., 5 Horatio-street.
Hachmann, J. H., 40 Eighth-avenue.
Hall, James, 130 Eighth-avenue.
Hines, E. H., 28 Sixth-avenue.
Hull, James C., 169 Ninth-avenue.
Harte, P. T., 108 Ninth-avenue.
Hulle, Fred., 721 Ninth-avenue.
Howe, John W., Eighth-avenue and Seventeenth-street.
Jackson & Fletcher, 339 Sixth-avenue.
Jones Bros., 681 Third-avenue.
Jones Bros., 987 Third-avenue.
Jackson, Hugh B., Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
Jackson, Jas. S., 846 Sixth-avenue.
Kerr, Henry, 746 Broadway.
Kirk, H. B. & Co., 58 Fulton-street.
Kuler & Walker, 168 Sixth-avenue.
Kracke, H., 984 Eighth-avenue.
Krone, C. W., 681 Ninth-avenue.
Luhman, J. P., 467 Seventh-avenue.
Lieth, John D., 402 Eighth-avenue.
Lubkin, G., 333 Bowery.
Luhmann, J. D., 188 Seventh-avenue.
Lang, Christian, 623 Ninth-avenue.
Merrill, C. H., 160 Fulton Market.
McBride, J. & Co., 46 Third-avenue.
Macy & Co., 319 Sixth-avenue.
Macy & Co., 757 Sixth-avenue.
Muncorf, 815 Sixth-avenue.
Moessner, E., 141 Sixth-avenue.
Manahan & White, 976 Eighth-avenue.
Oelschlager & Co., 158 Chambers-street.
Otterstedt, H., 679 Ninth-avenue.
Poole, Nazra, Kimball & Co., 35 Warren-street.
Peterson, R., 617 Sixth-avenue.
Pitman, W. E. & Co., 632 Sixth-avenue.
Paolicchi, M. A., 109 Third-avenue.
Purdy's, 20 Greenwich-avenue.
Paten, M. H., 939 Eighth-avenue.
Reugerman, Geo., 120 Greenwich-avenue.
Ryan, Peter, 737 Third-avenue.
Riecke, Chas., 510 Third-avenue.
Seaman, Underhill & Steward, 280 Greenwich-street.
Storer, John, South-street, corner Burling-slip.
Selmers, A. H., 183 Eighth-avenue.
Smith & Co., 219 Eighth-avenue.
Schwager, E. W., 415 Seventh-avenue.
Sparnecht, H., Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.
Smitte, Allen, 865 Eighth-avenue.
Sherwood, C. W., 55 Vesey-street.
Thurlin, H. K., & Co., 290 Greenwich-street.
Tumyer, Geo. H., 859 Third-avenue.
Voy, W. H., 10 Fourth-avenue.
Van Tinstern, H. W., 976 Sixth-avenue.
Wallace, Henry S., 381 Bowery.
Wheen, Thomas & Co., 106 Third-avenue.
Weinstock & Kauffman, 471 Ninth-avenue.
Yevlin, Gardner G., 206 Fulton-street.
Yates, J. & Co., 1,258 Broadway.
Zarr, J. E., 413 Tenth-avenue.

IN BROOKLYN.

Beales Brothers, Broadway and Dodworth street.
Bradley, W. C., Lee-avenue, corner Ross-street.
Lange, John, De Kalb-avenue, corner Walworth-street.
Lockitt, Geo., & Sons, Fulton-street, corner Orange.
Lockitt, Geo., & Sons, 89 Atlantic-avenue.
Lockitt, Geo., & Sons, 549 Fulton-street.
Lockitt, Geo., & Sons, 185 Myrtle-avenue.
Mentrup Lewis, 248 Court-street.
Plague, John, Grand-street, near Grand-avenue.
Scherling, H., 187 Broadway.
Schultz, H., 81 Broadway.
Scranton & Co., Atlantic-street, corner Henry.
Stelling, C. H., 261 Myrtle-avenue.
Stemmerman, Geo., Broadway, corner Seventh-street.
Voss, Herman, 53 Broadway.
Wreden, Claus, 266 South Fourth-street.

TEXAN
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
The only genuine American article.

Economical, excellent and convenient for making beef-tea, soup, gravy, &c., &c., for family use and invalids. An entirely fresh and improved article arrived from Texas. Office price per pound, (equal to forty-five pounds prime beef,) $3 25. For sale everywhere, and by A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, No. 194 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, held at their rooms, on Nov. 11, 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That by the demise of Edward D. Nelson we have to mourn the loss of one of our oldest and most esteemed members.

That, in offering this tribute of respect to his memory, we cannot speak too highly of the character and honor of one who was so deserving of our love, and who, in his retirement from active business, was always kindly remembered by his former associates.

Resolved, That we offer our condolence to the relatives who have so suddenly been deprived of the protection of one on whom they had learned to look with the deepest affection.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

GUSTAVUS ISAACS, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, held at their rooms, Nov. 11, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with great regret of the death of Mr. Henry Scofield, one of our most worthy members;

Resolved, That the event is made the more sad by its being so unlooked for, and we are compelled to realize the fact that we have lost an associate whom daily intercourse had endeared to us.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with those who have to mourn for a husband and a father, and who, we trust, will be comforted with the consolation which their religious teachings afford them.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral services on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 235 East 40th-st., and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family.

GUSTAVUS ISAACS, Secretary.

GREEN-WOOD.

Lot No. 8,495 for sale. Inquire of C. PATTERSON, No. 33 Park-row.

THEO. MARTINE, MANUFACTURER OF Family and Toilet Soaps, No. 74 Robinson-st., (Park-place.) Manufacturer of the celebrated FLOWER SOAP.

HELP WANTED.

YANKEE NOTION AND HOSIERY SALESMAN WANTED—We are prepared to make arrangements with parties who can influence a large and prompt paying trade. Those having had experience in the business preferred. WM. H. LYON & CO., Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO TAKE charge of lace and embroidery department; to a good competent man, who can superintend and buy, a good position is open; none but first-class men need apply. D. O'SULLIVAN & CO., No. 900 Broadway.

GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL house-work and plain cooking in a small family residing a short distance from Newark. Address J. EDWARD RUSSELL, Box No. 2,258 Post-Office, New-York.

SALESMEN WANTED—IMMEDIATELY or 1st January, several experienced men who can sell largely of fine goods to merchant tailors. Apply to E. H. VAN INGEN & CO., New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A BLANK-BOOK bindery, who thoroughly understands her trade. Apply at No. 57 Cedar-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN FARMER AND his wife, without children, on a stock farm. Address J. MORTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. Elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

FINANCIAL.

100,000,000 5-20 BONDS
WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

The bonds are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,

Now offer a limited amount of the First Mortgage bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Road Company at ninety-five and accrued interest. These bonds are issued at the rate of $14,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and bear eight per cent. interest (free of Government tax) payable semi-annually at Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. The entire stock, issued at the rate of $22,000 per mile, has been subscribed for at par, and the road is being built from the proceeds of this subscription. Pamphlets furnished.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, }
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest, coupons payable January and July. For sale of favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

DRAFTS ON LONDON AND THE Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward, for sale at the EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; no bonus asked. JACOB SHARPE, No. 30 Pine-st.

CHOICE TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, JAIL, bridge, and school bonds, paying ten and twelve per cent., in this City. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 59 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Two Dollars, per share, payable on the 1st of December, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Nov. 17 to the morning of Dec. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871. }

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed preparatory to said election, Monday, Nov. 6, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

THEODORE F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this bank, payable, free of all taxes, on and after the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed until 10th inst.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM-power, to let, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 feet deep, water and water-closet, one or five years, in No. 8 Extra-place; $15. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER

Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France, at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY—PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE—Book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics, grammar, spelling, reading, German, French, Latin, $5 each; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; private room.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.: limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y. A boarding-school for 12 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

SCOVIL'S SHORT HAND, $1 25. NO. 44 Union-square.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHematical, French and English teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; testimonials and City reference of the highest class. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH UNIVERSITY GRADUATE and prizeman takes pupils in New-York and Brooklyn; references most satisfactory, and success guaranteed to backward pupils. Address CANTAB, care of Dr. Darbey, No. 1,055 3d-av., New-York.

PENMANSHIP, ENGLISH AND FRENCH taught by a lady, at the pupil's residence. Address TEACHER, Goldsmith's College, No. 30 East 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper, or as lady's maid, by a very responsible and experienced young woman, an American, and of Protestant principles; is a person of refinement and genteel appearance; not above being useful practically, and will be found an efficient and economical housekeeper; Brooklyn references. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 712 3D-AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY, without incumbrance, as house-keeper, or light chamber-work and sewing, or would make herself useful in a first-class family; a good place preferred to high wages. Call or address for three days, Mrs. BROOK.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE SITuations for two colored servants that she can recommend; one as chamber-maid or nurse, the other as waitress. Apply on Monday, 13th inst., at No. 23 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid, or would be willing to assist with growing up children, if required. Can be seen at her present employer's from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 15 West 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as nurse and companion to an invalid; will make herself generally useful in a family; three years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 223 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; or would see to growing children; satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 467 6th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, Protestant, solicits families, ladies or gentlemen's washing at her house; does up linens in superior style; reliable, prompt, trustworthy. Call at No. 222 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dress-maker, monthly engagements with ladies; can furnish her own machine, if required. Call at or address No. 314 West 48th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG GIRL A situation as nurse; understands taking care of children thoroughly, or as chamber-maid or waitress; best City references. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, game and desserts; unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 319 East 32d-st., on Monday.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, LATELY FROM England, a situation as cook in a small family or to take charge of children and do plain sewing. Call at 146 West 40th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's or families washing at her house; linens done in superior style. Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

AN EXCELLENT PHONOGRAPHIC amanuensis is open to an engagement. Address PHONOGRAPHER, No. 62 East 129th-st., Harlem.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED young man as coachman; no objection to go in the country; satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 223 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; four years' good reference from his last employer; married. Address H. M., No. 2 East 38th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; four years' good reference from his last employer; married; small family. Address H. M., No. 159 West 19th-st., saddlery.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY HONEST, SOber and reliable man, with most superior references, a situation of trust as light porter or collector in a bank, store or warehouse. Address INNESS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY REQUIRING a coachman who perfectly understands his business, and can be highly recommended by his late employer, can address F. J., Station H, Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can milk; best of City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man; a good penman, and would make himself generally useful in a merchant's establishment as entry clerk or light porter; could assist at books if necessary. Address S. C. G., at John Dunns, Esq., No. 865 3d-av., for a week.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HUNDRED HORSE power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order; cost $12,000; price $5,000. E. S. WINCHESTER & CO., Nos. 458 and 460 Federal-st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirably located property:

15 lots on New-av. and 150th-st., with frame dwelling-house thereon.
4 lots n. s. of 159th-st., 100 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard.
2 lots s. s. 143d-st., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av.
4 lots s. s. 141st-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av.
4 lots n. s. 140th-st., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av.
1 lot n. e. corner of 7th-av. and 135th-st., and one lot adjoining on 135th-st.
8 lots e. s. 10th-av., 25.3 ft. s. of 125th-st.
11 lots s. s. 122d-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av.
7 lots n. s. 121st-st., 260 ft. w. of 10th-av.
7 lots s. s. 148th-st., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av.
3 lots n. s. 147th-st., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av.
4 lots n. w. corner of 9th-av. and 102d-st.
3 lots e. s. 9th-av., between 95th and 96th sts.
Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps giving full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

AT AUCTION—NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN and Staten-Island property, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, (under judgment of partition sale peremptory.) house and lot No. 223 West 35th-st., 17.10½x98.9; houses and lots Nos. 46 and 50 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., each 20x78 more or less; house and lot No. 275 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D., and ten acres, with buildings, &c., at Castleton, Staten Island, all belonging to the Gescheidt estate. Terms to be made known at sale.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY HOLMES BROS., NO. 46 East 23d-st.:
Grand Boulevard, 14 lots.
84th-st., near Grand Boulevard, 10 lots.
2d-av., corner near 100th-st., 10 lots.
90th and 91st sts., between 8th and 9th avs., 18 lots.
120th-st., near Grand Boulevard, 15 lots.

Will be exchanged for New-York City tenement or other improved property.

A fine tenement property, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, free of encumbrance, annual rent $7,000, to exchange for New-York City property, or country seat in Westchester County.

Also, tenement property in New-York, 125x100, annual rent $10,960, for sale or exchange.

First-class brown-stone houses on 5th and Madison avs. and adjoining streets, for sale on easy terms.

HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d-st.

AS THE GRAND BOULEVARD APproaches completion, the demand for building sites at Washington Heights (the upper part of the City) increases. A number of negotiations are pending for desirable sites, and several purchases have recently been made by parties who intend the immediate erection of handsome residences, which will contain all the modern improvements, gas, croton water, &c.

The well-known heathfulness and grand scenery of this locality would long since have caused the remaining sites to have been built upon but for the absence of pleasant means of approach now afforded by these grand Boulevards, unsurpassed by the drives of Central Park. All the sites remaining that can be purchased, are for sale by POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, of full width, for sale in 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; it was built four years since by the owner for his own use, in the best manner, and has just been thoroughly overhauled; it contains sixteen rooms, bath-rooms and closets on second and third floors; has elevator on the third story; is replete with all modern improvements, and is now ready for immediate occupancy; one half the purchase-money may remain on mortgage if desired. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front, 49th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; $32,500, (furnished, $40,000;) possession.

Three-story brown-stone, 38th-st., near Lexington-av.; $23,500.

Four-story English basement, 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; $16,000.

HARRISON & BOORMAN, 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, in 60th-st., near Central Park, 22x58x100; finished in black-walnut, with moquette carpets, fine pictures, bronze clocks, mirrors, brocatel curtains, satin furniture; price very low; with the furniture, $33,000.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING from 106th-st. (100-foot street) to 107th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRAble houses: Nos. 5 East 30th, 46 West 35th, 5 and 13 East 40th, 25 West 46th, 8 East 40th, 5 West 53d, 9 East 54th, 1 and 11 West 56th sts.; also, Nos. 615, 614½, 714, 718 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—A first-class extra-wide corner house, price very low; others on 5th-av., embracing several corners, $57,000 to $275,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A VERY CONVENIENT, ATTRACTIVE house for sale, in 29th-st. near Madison-av.; twelve rooms; modern improvements; two bath-rooms; thorough order; immediate possession.

ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FORTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway.—A nice three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fine order, $24,000; others, desirably located, $15,000 to $35,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale in 65th-st., near 4th-av.; twelve rooms; complete order; hard finished; very desirable; immediate possession; $30,000; terms easy. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN WEST 18TH-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25 by 65 by 100. Price reasonable, including carpets and chandeliers. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., an elegant four-story high-stoop stone house in fee, only $65,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—A fine brown-stone house for sale at a bargain, with or without furniture.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS FULL AND MEDIUM-sized dwelling-houses and building lots on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS FOR sale on the Grand Boulevard, 8th and 5th avs.

F. G. & D. BROWN.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 125TH-ST.—THREE full lots for sale reasonable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

PLOTS OF ACRES ON CENTRAL-AV. and the Southern Boulevard for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WATER FRONTS ON THE NORTH, East and Harlem Rivers for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, AT Ridgewood, N. J., on the Erie Railway, within six minutes' walk of the station, on the Ridge, adjoining the residences of Messrs. Whitman Phillips and E. A. Walton; commands splendid views of the surrounding country, overlooking the Paramus, Hackensack and Saddle River Valleys. Can be subdivided and will be sold in plots. This is one of the most healthy regions within an hour of New-York, and is free from objection. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS—125 acres with water frontage of one and a half miles, on the East River, located in Westchester County within sight of Hell Gate, for sale by F. G. & D. Brown, No. 100 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES WITH acres of land for sale, situated between Throgg's Neck and the Harlem River. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FARMS AND TRACTS OF LAND IN Westchester County for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—TWO EXTRA-SIZE, DESIRABLE, fully-furnished dwellings to rent to acceptable parties at $6,000 each. One house on Madison-av., near 40th-st., the other fronting Central Park on 59th-st. Never let before.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A FULL SIZE DESIRABLE DWELLing with all modern improvements, fine order, to let or lease, low, unfurnished; possession No. 190 West 10th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY and attic marble-stoop dwelling-house, No. 63 Washington-square, south; immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, No. 113 Bleecker-st.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT.
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM and ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES, is prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by assistance of the authorities of that country. Sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade-mark and full directions for use. Price, $10. Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, NOV. 13.

Great inducements in all grades of ALPACA
A large assortment.

Rich all Silk Lyons CLOAKING VELVET
From $10 per yard.

Every NOVELTY in FRENCH DIAGONAL
PLAIDS, equal to any imported.

A complete stock of Imperial SERGES. Also
CASHMERE SUITINGS and SATINES.

The stylish Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with Fur
at moderate prices.

BEAUTIFUL Silk Velvet Embroidered
SACQUES, a very recherché article.

Astrakhan Sacques, trimmed with Ermine.
Seal-Skin Sacques, trimmed with Otter.

REAL Stylish SUITS FOR FALL, just
opened—our own superior manufacture,

Guaranteeing complete satisfaction, and at
reasonable price.

All the attractions in first-class Upholstery
GOODS. (Carpets at Grand-st. only.)

INFANTS' Wardrobes complete, A to C. Will
be sent C. O. D. when desired.

NEW Lyons SILK at $1 75 per yard. Also
FANCY SILKS, cheap.

Sheetings, Linens, Flannels, &c., which we offer
at reduced prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY and 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST., Corner CHRYSTIE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Are now offering AT RETAIL the largest and finest assorted stock of

French Dress Goods,
English Dress Goods,
Plain Colored Silks,
Fancy Figured and Striped Silks,
Black Silks of every Grade,
Velvets and Velveteens,
India Shawls,
Wool Shawls,
Mourning Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Velvet Polonais, Waterproofs.

FURS.

Ladies' and Children's
Sable, Ermine, Mink,
Black Martin, Chinchilla,
SEAL,
And many special novelties which can only be found at their establishment.
Fur Sleigh and Lap Robes.
Ladies' Under-Garments,
And General Furnishings.
Infants' Wardrobes Complete.
Gent's and Youth's Furnishing Department, complete with every requisite.
Hosiery, Under-Garments,
Buck, Castor, Dog,
Wool-Lined and Kid Gloves,
Blankets, Flannels and Quilts.
White Goods and Linens.

CARPETS.

Moquette, Axminster, Wilton.
Velvet, Brussels, Ingrains.
Mats, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, &c.
200 pcs. English Tapestry Carpets at Low Prices

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Plain, Figured and Striped Terries,
Plain and Figured French Satins,
Tapestry Piano and Table Covers.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Applique and Guipure Drop-Curtains,
Window Hollands, Shades, Cornices, &c.

Purchasers visiting the City are cordially invited to give our stock a careful examination, which will at all times be found very attractive, at the Lowest Prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner of 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

AT RICHARD MEARES'.

NOW OPENING.

A full line of Black Silks, of superior quality, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 a yard.
100 pieces Japanese Plaid Silks, in rich, bright colors, 75c., worth $1 50.
Dress-goods in all the latest styles, with a great variety, 25c. to 50c. a yard.
Mourning Goods, Crepe, Biarritz and Cashmere Cloths.
Fine Bonnet Velvets, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3.
22-inch Cloaking Velvets, $5, $6 and $8.
Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers and Felt Hats.
Hand-made Worsted Goods, Infants' Merino Cloaks and Caps, Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Blankets, Flannels and Muslins, by piece or yard, at wholesale prices.
Embroideries, Real Thread Guipure Point Laces, Ribbons, Passementerie Gimps, Fringes and Velvet Ribbons at unusually low prices.
Traveling Bags, Soaps, Perfumery and Jewelry.
Merino Under-wear, Hosiery, Gloves, all styles.
Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, medium and opera colors, 88c. and 90c.
300 dozen Ladies' superior quality two-button Kid Gloves, medium, opera and black, $1 per pair.
Hand-made and French-wove Corsets, Panniers, &c.
Ladies' ready-made Underclothing, Chemises, lace-trimmed, deep-tucked Yoke, fine Muslin, 65c.
Chemises, Masonville Muslin, lace-trimmed, and 2-inch bias tucking all round, 75c.
Chemises still finer, Yokes of deep tucking, trimmed with ruffling, very fine Muslin, 88c.
Dressing Sacques, tucked front, ruffling all round, 69c.
10-Tuck Walking Skirts, very wide, fine Muslin, 86c.
RICH. MEARES,
NOS. 307 AND 309 6TH-AV., NOS. 103 AND 105 19TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS
AT JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED GOODS EVER OFFERED.
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
CLOAKINGS, VELVETEENS, &c.
New Designs in
MOURNING SUITS, BONNETS AND CLOAKS.
N. B.—Special bargains from the late auctions.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES AND SMALL WARES.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
NO. 737 BROADWAY,
(Opposite Astor-place.)

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS.
NEW CANNELE STRIPES,
IN ALL COLORS, ON BLACK GROUND,
REDUCED TO $1.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES,
EXTRA FINE QUALITY, $1 50.
PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES, $1 50.
JUST RECEIVED, AN ELEGANT LINE OF
WHITE CORDED SILKS,
THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED THIS
SEASON.
RICH DRESS SILKS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHADES,
FOR BALL AND PARTY COSTUMES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL THE APPROVED MAKES,
RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1 25 TO $12.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FASHIONABLE
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION
SALES,
AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,
A LARGE LOT OF
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
IN SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, &C.,
COMPRISING THE BEST VALUE EVER
OFFERED.
4 cases 8-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS, extra fine, $1.
2 cases 5-8 NAPKINS, $1 25 and $2 per dozen.
6 cases 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 HEAVY BARNSLEY SHEETING, from 80c. per yard.
4 cases HUCK TOWELS, from $1 50 per dozen.
OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT
IS ASSORTED WITH EVERY WELL-KNOWN
BRAND, BY THE YARD,
AT PACKAGE PRICES.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &C., &C., IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,
WILL OPEN A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FROM AUCTION,
AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, IN NEW SHADES.
LADIES' AND GENTS' TIES, SCARFS,
CRAVATS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &C., &C.,
IN THE LATEST STYLES.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR
THE ORIGINAL
JOUVIN KID GDOVE.
NOW IN STOCK A FRESH ASSORTMENT, IN
ALL THE NEW COLORS, FOR DAY
AND EVENING WEAR, IN
FROM ONE TO SIX
BUTTONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK AND COLORED
SILK WALKING SUITS,
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS.
CASHMERE, SATINE, AND ALPACA SUITS,
AT LOW PRICES.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED
TUNICS,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH AND CASHMERE TALMAS,
CLOTH AND CASHMERE SACQUES, &C.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,
$20, $25, and $30.
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, MUFFS, AND BOAS.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
AND INFANTS' WARDROBES, IN STOCK,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
DINNER, RECEPTION, AND BALL DRESSES,
MADE TO ORDER.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING
OUTFITS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 13,
WILL OFFER IN THEIR
FUR DEPARTMENT,
50 SETS EXTRA FINE QUALITY RUSSIA
SABLE FURS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SEA OTTER,
SILVER FOX, MINK, ERMINE, ALASKA
SABLE, SEAL, AND OTHER
VARIETIES.
CHILDREN'S FUR SETS OF ALL KINDS.
150 SETS (Muff and Boa) ASTRAKHAN CLOTH,
FOR CHILDREN, AT $2 PER SET, VALUE $6.
ALASKA SABLE, SILVER FOX,
AND OTHER FURS, FOR TRIMMING,
BY THE YARD.
BLACK BEAR, WHITE FOX, LYNX, and OTHER
STYLES OF CARRIAGE ROBES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 13, A SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND COSTUMES, FRENCH ORGANDIE, EVENING DRESSES AND TUNICS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also, FRENCH LINGERIE, of every description.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND GLOVES.
A FULL LINE OF DESIRABLE HOSIERY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
INFANTS' HATS AND CAPS.
BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES,
And the Best French Corset Imported.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

100 RICH PARIS VELVET CLOAKS, from $75 to $150, being the best value ever offered in this City.
Also, 500 FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS, HOUSE-JACKETS,
from $10 to $25.
GREAT BARGAINS.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY,
CORNER 20TH-ST.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY,
CORNER 20TH-ST.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CLOAKS, COSTUMES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

New Cloths, New Materials for Suits.
RICH GIMPS,
FRINGES, ORNAMENTS,
AND BUTTONS.

MME. BUHLMEYER, FORMERLY No. 5 Great Jones-st., now No. 15 East 9th-st., has just received a new assortment of the latest PARIS STYLES of WINTER BONNETS, &c., which will be opened on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

Rich Millinery Goods.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.

Invite special attention to their stock of Black and Colored TRIMMING VELVETS. Will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 13, Five Cases, including the new Cloth Shades at $3, worth $3 50 per yard; $3 50, worth $4; $4, worth $4 75 per yard and upward. Also, English Patent Velvet, Silk finish, $1 50 per yard, worth $2; Velveteens, &c., &c.

FLOWERS.

An extensive variety of the finest French Flowers, Bridal Wreaths and Rich Sets of Flowers for trimming Ball and Evening Dresses at a reduction from former prices. Also, branched to order.

FEATHERS.

Six cases of fancy Feathers, Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Egrettes, Wings, &c., &c., at very low prices. Twenty cases ladies' and children's extra fine Felt Hats, newest shapes, at $1 25 upward.

RIBBONS.

Seven-inch sash Ribbon, boiled Silk, at 95c. per yard; seven-inch sash Ribbon, black Gros Grain, $1 and $1 25 per yard. Trimming Ribbons in all the new shades. All the above goods at less than popular prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
Importers of millinery, will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 13, a great variety of novelties in

TRIMMED BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS

at $10, $12 50, $15, $18, $20, $25. Extremely low prices.
FOR STYLE AND ELEGANCE UNSURPASSED.

BLACK SILKS.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 13, BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA DRESS SILKS for SUITS and WALKING-DRESSES at $1 50 per yard, worth $2; $2, worth $2 50; $2 50, worth $3 25; $3, worth $3 50, and upward. VERY GREAT BARGAINS. Also COLORED TRIMMING SILKS in the new shades.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

LACES.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, Nov. 13,
an invoice of Black Thread and Guipure Laces (our own importation) in all widths. Guipure Lace, $1 per yard, worth $1 50; Black Thread Lace $2, worth $2 50 upward; Valenciennes and Real Point Laces. New styles Lace Collars, sets and Sleeves for evening wear. Special attention to orders for made up Lace goods for Parties, Weddings, &c. Ladies Ties in all the choice styles and shades at very low prices.

EMBROIDERIES.

Novelties in Embroidered Sets. A choice variety of new patterns in Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, Rufflings, &c. Imported Muslins, Tarletans, Tucked Muslins, Piques, &c. Two hundred and fifty dozen Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hem-stitched Pocket Handkerchiefs, $2 87 per dozen upward, at a great reduction.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

A full assortment. Our own Importation. Silk Fringes and Passementerie Trimmings at very low prices. Jet Sets and Ornaments in great variety. German Embroideries, Berlin Wools, &c., &c., at a great reduction on former prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
corner of University-place, Union-square.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
MONDAY, NOV. 13.

The latest London and Paris novelties, Scarfs, Neckties, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Gloves, Shirts, Dressing-gowns, &c., &c. Shirts made to order of Wamsutta Muslin and Richardson's family Linen, $30 per dozen, worth $36. New-York Mills Muslin and Richardson's extra fine family Linen, $36, worth $42 per dozen. Fit guaranteed.

HOSIERY.

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 13, 150 dozen ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at $1, $1 50 and $1 75 each, great bargains; children's and misses' Merino Underdresses, $1 50, $2 and $2 50 upward. Ladies' fancy, stripe and plaid Balmoral Hose, in all the handsome colors. Also, children's and misses' Undervests and Drawers; 150 dozen ladies' heavy unbleached iron-frame Hose at $3 per dozen; 250 dozen gentlemen's heavy Undervests and Drawers at $1 each, decided bargains. Also, Cartwright's and Warner's celebrated makes of Undervests and Drawers.
300 dozen GENTS' SUPER-STOUT and SUPERFINE ENGISH HALF HOSE, $3 per dozen.

GLOVES.

COURVOISIER'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, at $1 75 and $2 per pair.
LUPIN'S FRENCH KID TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, $1 per pair.
CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, 75c. per pair.
LADIES', MISSES and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
CORNER UNIVERSITY-PLACE, Union-square.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 13, 20 dozen Ladies' Drawers and Chemise, 50c. each, worth 75c. Also, a great variety at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 each, at a reduction of 25 per cent.; 20 dozen Trail Skirts at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 each, at a reduction of 25 per cent. Ladies' and Children's Night Robes, Toilet Sacques, Linen Corset Covers, Children's Chemise and Drawers, &c., &c., equally cheap.

Johnson, Burns & Co

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
corner University-place, Union-square.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

Between
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS,
Will offer this week, in their
UNDER-WEAR AND MAKING-UP DEPARTMENT,
IMMENSE INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

The following lines of goods, which are all made of excellent muslin, sewed only on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, and are guaranteed in every way prime goods.

THE PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

They are only a few of the many desirable bargains we have in stock and daily receiving, and ladies can rely upon finding the goods and prices as advertised.
One lot Chemise, tucked yoke, back and front, trimmed with edging, good muslin, at 59c.
One lot Chemise, French tucked bosom, trimmed with ruffling, Androscoggin muslin, very fine, 86c.
One lot Night-gowns, tucked back and front, good muslin, made in best manner, $1 12, worth $1 75.
One lot Night-gowns, tucked back and front, trimmed with edging, Wamsutta muslin, $2.
One immense lot perpendicular tuck Walking Skirts, Androscoggin muslin, well made, 93c., worth $1 25.
Besides which we have an elegant stock of
FINE EMBROIDERED NIGHT-GOWNS,
EMBROIDERED AND LACE CHEMISES,
TRAIN AND WALKING SKIRTS,
DRESSING SACQUES,
CORSET COVERS, &c.,
at very low prices.
100 MORE LADIES' DELAINE WRAPPERS, ELEGANT PATTERNS, trimmed with all color satin, which were the wonder of the avenue the past week.
Ladies' and children's Merino Under-wear, in all qualities, styles and sizes.
Our immense stock of Corsets, most complete in the City, all marked down.
ALL OUR FLANNEL SACQUES AT COST.
Having unusual facilities for manufacturing, we can pay especial attention to orders.
STERN BROTHERS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
Contains all colors and widths
of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons,
at extremely low prices.
Just opened,
a beautiful assortment of
Ladies' Scarfs, Ties and Bows,
direct from London,
all new shades and designs.
STERN BROTHERS
will offer MONDAY new
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions,
including patterns not to be
found in any other store.
We will also add several
new lots of
REAL GUIPURE AND THREAD LACES,
equally as cheap as those sold the past week.
STERN BROTHERS.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
The most complete in the City.
New Fringes, Trimmings,
Ornaments, Buttons, &c.
Opening every day.
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER STORE.
Particular attention paid to orders.
STERN BROTHERS
have reduced the prices on all their
BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS,
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS.
STERN BROTHERS
have received several cases of
WHITBY JET, GILT, SHELL and INLAID JEWELRY, consisting of
SETS, EAR-RINGS, LOCKETS, CHAINS,
CHARMS, &C. Also,
1,000 WHITBY JET SETS AT 62c., WORTH $2.
350 PAIR REAL SHELL EAR-RINGS AT $1 25,
WORTH $2 50.

STERN BROTHERS,
367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

COAL.

COAL—$7 AND $6 50 A TON, AT THE EIGHTEENTH WARD COAL AND WOOD OFFICE, No. 42 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The most reliable place in the City to get a good article; 2,000 pounds warranted.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
SIXTH-AV.,
Near 21st-St.
On MONDAY, Nov. 13,

WILL OFFER SPECIALTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

and exhibit unusually attractive bargains throughout their entire stock, and having largely replenished every department with goods of the best fabrics, most desirable styles, choicest colors, latest designs, &c., forming the most varied assortment heretofore offered at lower prices than ever. We have just received a large invoice of Rich Black Dress Silk of the most renowned manufactures; also, Dress and Trimming Satins, Black Crepes, Passementeries, Cloak and Dress Fringes, &c. Fine Laces in Real Thread, Guipure, Pointe, Pointe Applique, Valenciennes. Ribbons, Trimming and Cloaking Velvets, Velveteens, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Bows, &c. In our Dress Goods Department we shall offer Silk and Worsted Poplin, Plain and Plaid Dress Goods in new Fall Colors at reduced prices. Tarletans, French Organdies, &c.

THE ABOVE GOODS, WE UNHESITATINGLY ASSERT, COMBINE THE ATTRACTIONS OF QUALITY AND ECONOMY NOT TO BE MET WITH AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT, AND IT IS OUR INTENTION TO INTRODUCE EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON UPON THE SAME LIBERAL SCALE OF PRICES FOR WHICH OUR HOUSE HAS LONG BEEN REPUTED.

In our White Goods and House-keeping Goods Department we shall offer a beautiful assortment of Mulle, Nansook, Jaconet Cambrics, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Muslin Draperies, Nottingham and Applique Tidies, Damask Table Linen, Doilies, Napkins, Towels, Silk Embroidered Piano & Table Covers, Toilet-covers, &c., all at exceedingly low prices, to which we invite the attention of the public.

ALTMAN'S

We call the attention of purchasers to the very desirable and substantial articles, which constitute our stock of gents and youths' wear in fine imported and domestic Merino allwool and flannel Underwear in Shirts and Drawers, Dress & Night-Shirts of best make, fit & quality, Collars, Scarfs, Neckties, Bows, Cotton and Wool Hosiery, Handk'fs, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., of the best make, and all at exceedingly low prices.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR GOODS; WE GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

OUR GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT HAS LATELY RECEIVED OUR ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THE STOCK HAS BEEN REPLENISHED WITH THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE SEASON, AND OUR PATRONS WILL FIND UNUSUAL SCOPE IN THE SELECTION OF QUALITY, DESIGN, AND PRICES.

In our Ladies' Under-clothing Department we are prepared to offer unrivaled attractions. We manufacture from the best brands of Muslins, Cambrics and Linens, using the choicest and most desirable Lace and Embroidered Needle-work Inserting and Edgings, worked by experienced operators, on the most popular sewing-machines. Garments of every size, style and design, suited to all tastes and requirements, will be made to order, entire satisfaction being guaranteed in every case. In our Dress and Suit Department, we shall exhibit new Fall and Winter Suits, including fine Black Alpaca Suits, $12 to $15; Black Silk Lustre, $20; Fine Poplin, trimmed, $25; Black Silk Walking-suits, $28; Ladies' Morning-robes, in Poplin, Serge, Satin-cloths, &c.; rich Suits in Plum-color, Navy Blue, Invisible Green, Olive Brown, Cafe au Lait, &c at lower prices and made after the latest London and Berlin fashions. The increasing popularity of this department has enabled us to greatly replenish our stock, and we now offer our patrons one of the most diversified selections ever yet introdued by one house in this City, and in this and every other department, we shall make it a point to produce the latest novelty, and labor to reduce the prices of our goods, however low they may be previously quoted. We urgently solicit a visit of inspection this week.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.

GO TO

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION

FOR REAL GUIPURE LACES,

The universally acknowledged

REAL LACE DEPOT OF THE CITY.

We import all our real Laces direct, and guarantee the quality to be the very best. Our prices speak for themselves.
Elegant Patterns at 40c., 58c., 65c., 85c., 95c., worth fully thirty per cent. more.
Elegant Patterns at $1, $1 18, $1 22, $1 30, $1 35 and $1 38, all exceedingly cheap.
Elegant Patterns, full four inches wide, at $1 35, worth $1 75.
The favorite Spanish Patterns, full four inches wide and extra heavy, at $1 85, worth $2 25.
Elegant Patterns at $1 93, $2, $2 40 and $2 65, all full forty per cent. under the

REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.

Bargains in Fine Silk Gimps, Passementerie Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Buttons, Loops, Ornaments, &c.
Heavy Black Silk Fringe, with heavy Gimp Heading, at 58c., worth fully 85c.
Best Black Crochet Buttons at 25c. doz., worth 35c.
Bargains in Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, Satins, Silk Reps, &c.
Black Silk Velvets at $2 25, $2 40, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 90 and $5 20, all beyond competition.
Black Silk Cloak Velvets at $5 50, $7 50 and $8 75, all thirty per cent. under price.
Heavy Drab Silk Plush at 95c., worth $2 25.
Extra wide and heavy Blue Silk Plush at $2 85, worth $4.
Black Velveteens at 50c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, all bargains.
Together with a full assortment of Millinery Goods, comprising an immense stock of Felt and Velvet Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Ribbons, &c., at our well-known low prices.
Also, BARGAINS in fine Merino Under-wear for Ladies, Gents and Children; Corsets, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Muslin Under-Garments, &c.
Samples and price-lists sent free on application.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
The trade supplied at less than down-town wholesale prices, at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 287 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

FURS.

FURS.
F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY,
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT
SIXTY DAYS
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,
PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH
BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN
AND ERMINE SETS,
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
BEAR, FOX, WOLF,
And other
SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
LEGANT MUFF.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 523 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO ORGANISTS AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.
JUST PUBLISHED,
DUDLEY BUCK'S
SECOND MOTETTE COLLECTION,
containing a variety of new and carefully selected pieces for the opening and closing of Divine worship. By DUDLEY BUCK, organist, late of Chicago.
Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $2 75.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

GOODENOUGH
HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner of 35th-st.
BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors.
We will attend to diseases of horses' feet both in the City and country.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Carriages, harness, sleighs; every seasonable style carriages, new and second hand, in great variety; coupés, Westchester coupé rockaways, phaetons, rockaways and light wagons. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 West Broadway.—Cheapest place in New-York to buy carriages, rockaways, pony phaetons, buggies, express and business wagons; both new and second-hand. CHARLES GRUBE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City, (color, dunn,) 16½ hands high, six years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at F. FINANS, No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS.—150 sleighs, 700 straps, bells slightly soiled, left over from last season, will be sold cheap; several second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WARE-ROOMS, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—JUST RECEIVED, A BRIGHT bay Royal George horse, six years old; can show 2:40 in a road wagon; also, one very superior pair Ethan Allen horses; can trot in 2:45; handsome and gentle. M. S. CURRY, Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND harness at a sacrifice, as owner has no further use for same. Apply at Lamb's stable, 58th-st., near 5th-av.

BARGAINS.—OVERCOATS $5, 20 TO 42 inch Canvas, Bagging, Burlaps, Blankets, Buffalo, Fur and Plush Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

JUST ARRIVED AT McDONALD'S, NO. 148 East 41st-st., two pairs fine bay carriage horses, 16 hands; one pair black, 15 hands, suitable for coupé.

A SECOND-HAND COUPE ROCKAWAY, light-top buggy, coupé, several open buggies, pony-phaeton, depot-wagon and a number of carriages slightly soiled, at bargains. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM

Has a suite of handsomely-furnished second-story rooms to rent, with private table, at 3 West 37th-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, residing in their own new brown-stone house near Central Park, will receive as boarders, if references are satisfactory, gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, in their family; rooms are large and handsomely furnished, and can have either front or rear on second floor. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box No. 137 *Herald* Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in 30th-st. near Madison-av., to rent to a single gentleman; house and appointments first-class; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIFTH-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS with private table on moderate terms to one or two families desiring to make permanent arrangements, in the double private house No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant room and first-class board; $16 per week for two, or $10 for one; references required. Apply at No. 169 East 63d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241, WEST—Two large rooms on first floor. Also a large room on third floor, with board, at very moderate prices.

A FOUR-STORY FRONT ROOM TO LET, to one or two gentlemen, with board; references. Apply at No. 15 East 24th-st., three doors from Madison-av.

NO. 123 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th-avs.—Nicely furnished front room with fire and gas, to one or two gentlemen; small private family; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, connecting, on second floor; liberal table, together with comforts of a refined and quiet home; references exchanged. 36 East 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76, VERY DESIRABLE rooms, single or en suite, with board; entire floor; private table, if desired; newly fitted; handsomely furnished; reference.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, in suites, or singly, with or without first-class board; private table if desired; references required.

NO. 218 EAST 79TH-ST.—THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, top floor, two rooms front and one large back, nicely furnished, to let, with or without board; price moderate.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, TO gentlemen only; references required. No. 16 Varick-place, Sullivan-st. proper, between Houston and Bleecker.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms; location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and adjoining St. James'.

SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, together or separately; private table, if desired; bath, &c.; permanent parties terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor and third floor, together or separately, with private table; references required.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with or without private table; also room for single gentleman, at No. 5 East 30th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 4th-av.—Two pleasant fourth-story front rooms, with fire, to let, with first-class board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—One single room for a gentleman, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN permanently; a small room comfortably furnished, with convenience for fire, in a quiet family, with few or no other boarders. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, C. H. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steamship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28.
Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.
Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased.
Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, and give real name and address.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A PARTNER in a job printing office, with a cash capital of $2,000; is long established; has a large number of steady customers, and doing a fair business; the reason for wanting a partner is declining eye-sight; a practical young man to take charge of the type department, while the proprietor will attend to the presses, &c.; this is a good opportunity for a person of steady and industrious habits. Address or apply for particulars to PRINTER, No. 272 Greenwich-st., New-York City. The subscriber will be willing to sell the office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A RELIABLE company, manufacturing a specialty, want a party in each of the cities—Albany, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis—to take the sale of their goods. They are in demand and pay a large profit. A young man with the above amount to pay for stock of goods can secure a permanent business and clear his capital invested within the first three months. Address G. A. R., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

$5,000 TO $7,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL wanted by a commission house now doing a snug and growing business; a good percentage guaranteed on the investment, or an interest given in the business; the former preferred. Address, for an interview, R. R., Post-office Box No. 1,210.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with $50,000 to $75,000 capital, in an old-established importing and jobbing woolen house, to take the place of a deceased partner. Address HOWARD, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be charged. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EILEEN OGE

N. B.—The management most respectfully announce that, Mr. FLORENCE has, at great expense, been able to cancel an engagement long since made in a sister city, that he may comply with the wishes of his friends and the public, who positively demand a further continuance of
THE FLORENCES,
IN FALCONER'S BEAUTIFUL LOVE STORY AND DRAMA,
EILEEN OGE,
EILEEN OGE,
which can only be presented for a limited number of nights.

NOTICE.—The great drama which has so long been in preparation will, in the interim, receive further embellishment at the hands of the various artists engaged for its production. This drama is entirely new, romantic, pictorial and realistic in its novel effects, and written expressly for this elegant theatre, by T. C. DE LEON, Esq., called
PARIS; OR, DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, AT 8,
FIFTH POPULAR CONCERT BY
COL. JAS. FISK, JR'S 9TH REGIMENT BAND,
Consisting of 100 Musicians, assisted by Miles CASTELLAN, violoniste, and DE TRY, violoncello; also the popular young vocalists Miss BLANCHE and Mr. GASTON GOTTSCHALK, with LEVY, the incomparable cornet soloist.
CARL BERGMANN.................Musical Director
D. L. DOWNING.................Leader
Tickets for sale at Schirmers', No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON IN FAUST.
TENTH (10) SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as MARGUERITE.
Miss CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, M. JAMET.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 8 P. M.—LUCIA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 17—TWELFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Seats now at the Academy; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWELFTH WEEK
AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
with a full corps of European artists.
The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.
ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO,
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,
YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF
HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 16,
COMPLIMENTARY MATINEE BENEFIT,
Tendered by the profession to EPH HORN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

DIVORCE!
EVERY NIGHT—ELEVENTH WEEK.

Twelfth Divorce Matinee, SATURDAY next at 1½.
Special Divorce Matinee, Thanksgiving Day.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT TRAVELING
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN, HIPPODROME,
COMBINED WITH THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND DAN CASTELLO'S RENOWNED CIRCUS. P. T. BARNUM, PROPRIETOR. W. C. COUP, MANAGER.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. To be opened at the Great Rink, 3d av. and 63d-st., on the evening of MONDAY, Nov. 13, and each subsequent afternoon and evening.
Doors open from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.
100,000 Curiosities, 500 Living Wild Animals.
DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Fifty of the best Performers in the World.
SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.
Nothing like it ever seen on earth.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES
Commence at 2 and 8.

GLOBE THEATRE, NO. 728 BROADWAY.
BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WACHTEL. WACHTEL. WACHTEL.
POSITIVELY last nights of the most triumphant opera season on record at the Stadt Theatre, Bowery. MONDAY, TROVATORE, WACHTEL, the greatest Manrico living, with Miss CANISSA as Leonora. Wednesday, farewell night, POSTILLION.

STEINWAY HALL—RUSSIAN CONCERTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, debut in America of the eminent Russian Maestro, Prince GEORGE NICHOLAS GALITZIN, who will preside over a POWERFUL CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA, carefully trained to interpret the remarkable, characteristic music of the Russian nation. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, now on sale at the Hall and principal Broadway offices, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
Mr. DE CORDOVA will repeat his great lecture on
THE RING; OR PITY ABOUT BROWN,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8.
Admission, 50 cents.

DEATH,
A new play, written by Lucifer, is copyrighted in the United States by ROBERT G. MORRIS, an American citizen. Dramatists and managers are warned against infringement hereof, under pain of legal penalty.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANO—VERY HANDSOME SEVEN-OCTAVE, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 44 West 32d-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes meet as follows:
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av, Reservoir-square, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M.
NEW ADELPHI HALL, 52d-st. and Broadway, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 4 and 8 P. M.
PUPILS attend by TICKET at their convenience.
NEW CLASSES EVERY WEEK. Send for circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. New classes WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Terms reduced. All fashionable dances taught perfectly in one quarter.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a revised edition of the "Dancer's Assistant."

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleising Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large varieties; cheapest in City.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS billiard tables, patent composition bed, $165 to $240, including balls, cues, markers, &c.
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—OWENS.

The celebrated Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. OWENS,
In his great character of
CALEB PLUMMER,
In DOT;
OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
LAST DOT MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½.
NOTICE.—In order to witness the Magical Transformation Scene in the first act, the audience should be seated at 8 o'clock.
Seat secured six days in advance at the theatre, also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In preparation.
SOLON SHINGLE and THE VICTIMS.

WALLACK'S.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
will make his first appearance, this season, in the celebrated drama,
ROSEDALE,
which will be presented with beautiful scenery, and with all its original great effects, and the following artists in the cast:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. BROWNE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. PECK, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ISIDORA CAMERON, (her first appearance in this theatre,) Mme. PONISI, (her first appearance in this theatre,) Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BLAISDELL.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
WITH AIMEE.
AIMEE..... ....as.......La Grande Duchesse
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
EVERY EVENING and Saturday Matinee at 2.
In rehearsal, LE POUT DES SOUPERS. Opera, by Offenbach, for the first time in America.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.............................Director
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

BRILLIANT SCENES IN THE ARENA,
Illustrated by
THE BEST PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD.
First appearance in New-York of
LE JEUNE BURT,
The unrivaled Bareback Hurdle-rider.
Third week of Miss LUCY WATSON,
The graceful and dashing Premiere Equestrienne.
Second week of the JEE BROTHERS in their wonderful performances with the MUSICAL ROCKS and SPINNING HATS.
SECOND WEEK OF THE NEW TROUPE.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten years, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c.; children to reserved seats, 50c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.
French lecture for the benefit of the
SUFFERERS OF CHICAGO AND THE NORTH-WEST BY
Mr. ATHANORE COQUEREL, fils,
Under the patronage of the French residents of New-York.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 1871.
General admission.......................................$1
Parquet reserved seats..................................1 50
Tickets can be procured at the following places: G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; A. Donville, No. 717 Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; A. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square; A. Ramel, No. 88 Duane-st.; E. Mardaga, No. 143 Duane-st.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Last week of E. D. DAVIES. Entire change of programme this week. Last week of Miss SUSAN GALTON. Two new operettas this week. FANCHETTE, or the COMMUNE, and ROSE DE ST. FLEUR.

THE LAST FEW DAYS
THEY CAN BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK.
CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS,
600 PAINTINGS IN OIL, 20,000 FIGURES,
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
Open night and day.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The boxes at the Academy, except those in the proscenium, will be sold at the Academy on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M., by A. H. MULLER, Esq., auctioneer. Entrance on 14th-st.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

MME. CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
The celebrated soprano, will sing at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Washington-st., Hoboken, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1871. Several other distinguished artists will appear.

THE STAGE.
Business men desiring to reach the Amusement World, should advertise in THE STAGE, the only recognized house bill of all the first-class theatres. Ten years established.

SISTERS OF THE STRANGER WILL hold their Fair in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, No. 4 Winthrop-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., every day this week from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Help these women! Go to the Fair; send goods; take your friends; no raffling; no lotteries; no extortion. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1.

FINE ARTS.

S. J. SHAUGHNESSY'S STUDIO IS now open for the reception of pupils in drawing and painting. For terms apply at the Studio, No. 842 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA Railroad, from New-Jersey Railroad Depots, foot of Desbrosses-st. and foot of Cortlandt-st.
Change of hour. Commencing Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871.
For West Philadelphia, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M. 12:30, 4, 5, 6:30, *8:30 and *9:20 P. M., 12 night.
For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS.
8:30 A. M., Great Southern Morning Express, for West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with Drawing-room Car attached.
9:30 A. M., Western Express for West Philadelphia, Pittsburg and the West, with Pullman's Silver Palace Cars, through from New-York to Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Columbus and Louisville, and with Parlor Cars from New-York to Altoona, there connecting with Palace Sleeping Cars to Cincinnati.
12:30 Noon, Express for West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with Drawing-room Car attached.
*6:00 P. M., Daily Western Express, for Pittsburg and the West, with Pullman's Silver Palace Cars, through from New-York to Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville and St. Louis, to Columbus and Cincinnati. This train takes passengers for West Philadelphia on Sundays.
*8:30 P. M., Daily Western Express, for West Philadelphia, with Pullman Silver Palace Cars, through, without change, to Pittsburg, Crestline, Fort Wayne and Chicago.
*9:20 P. M., Daily, Great Southern Evening Express for Baltimore and Washington, with Reclining Chair Cars, for Baltimore and Washington, and with Pullman's Silver Palace Car, through from New-York to Washington, Gordonsville and Lynchburg.
Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Offices, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., and in depot, Jersey City; and at New-York Transfer Company's offices, (Dodd's Express,) No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Passengers, by leaving suitable notice at these offices can have their baggage called for at residence or hotel, and checked through to destination.
Tickets for seats in reclining chair cars and compartment cars for sale at the Desbrosses-st. office only.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Supt.
*Daily.
Nov. 11, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.

Lost, on Thursday morning, Nov. 9, in going from West 43d-st. to East 35th-st., or in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., a lady's gold hunting engraved-case stem-winding WATCH; Tiffany & Co., makers; marked on outside A. B.; watch No. 32,868. Also, a gold chain attached, three strand, with engraved gold slides and a gold engraved ball locket attached. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to TIFFANY & CO., Union-square, City.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN OF purse containing large sum of money, lost at matinée, Academy of Music, yesterday. B. J., No. 12 East 39th-st.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP BREMEN.

The steam-ship *Bremen*, which left Bremen on Oct. 28, and Southampton on Oct. 31, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those brought by the *Java*.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Prime Minister at Greenwich—Mr. Gladstone on Topics of the Day.

On Oct. 28, Mr. GLADSTONE—as already announced by telegraph—addressed his constituents at Greenwich. His comments on the military position of the nation, on the proposed reform in the House of Lords, and on the condition and attitude of the working classes, we subjoin:

THE NATION'S STRENGTH.

"Even at this moment," said Mr. GLADSTONE "when we have charged the country with such large sums for the abolition of purchase, our military and naval expenditure is still £300,000 below the point at which we found it, though Europe has since been convulsed and disturbed, and though we were obliged to give up altogether the notion of maintaining, under circumstances so extraordinary, the simple peace establishments of the country. Besides that, it is said that the establishments of the country have been made more inefficient. Now, I make this assertion—which we are ready to maintain and which I think we have successfully maintained whenever the charge has been made in our hearing—that we have reduced the estimates our predecessors handed over to us by two million pounds in the first year of our existence, and by another two million pounds in the second, (though we have since been compelled by the war in Europe to a great extent to retrace our steps,) and that instead of purchasing that reduction by inefficiency, we have combined it with increased efficiency. We modified and restrained the absurd system under which we were maintaining in the present time a practice which formerly might have been reasonable, but which has now become a superstition, the practice by which the ships of England were scattered all over the world, whether they were wanted or not. We have restrained the wanton and useless expenditure of income in that manner, and at the same time we did not reduce, but we took effectual measures to strengthen the real force of the country at home by having a powerful fleet available, if need be, at any moment for the defense of our shores. And so it is with respect to the army. We have not purchased economy by the sacrifice of efficiency, but have obtained increased efficiency with economy, and that in two particular modes. The one in endeavoring, as we are now endeavoring, with every hope of success, to give extension and efficacy to that system of army reserves which has been until our time a dead letter, and which is now but beginning to expand, but to which the enlightened opinion of the country looks as the most likely means of affording a first-rate army without an outrageous extent of expenditure; and further, we proceed to withdraw from the colonies, which did not want our troops, and in which they were useless—particularly in New-Zealand and Canada—troops which have now become available for the defense of England; and even while we were presenting reduced estimates, we were able to show that within the limits of the three kingdoms we have an increased force available to maintain the honor of the country. Well, I pass on now, gentlemen, from the subject of the promises that I made to you in 1868, because I am not aware there was any other question of very great consequence upon which at that time it was my duty materially to dilate. But we have gone on from those to other subjects, and what have they been? They have been three—three, I mean, which I place in the first order of magnitude—one of them purchase in the army, one of them the education of the people, and one of them the protection of the voter by the ballot. Well, now, first, in attacking purchase in the army we were perfectly well aware that we were assailing class interest in its favorite and most formidable stronghold, and I rejoice to think that in a single session we have been able to achieve the accomplishment of a work so formidable. It was achieved at a great cost, because when the people of England set about political reforms they never accomplish them in a niggardly spirit, but their practice is to make generous compensations to those who may have suffered, or may imagine themselves to suffer by them, and in every doubtful case to adopt a liberal course of action. But, gentlemen, what is the real case of the British Army, because you have been practiced upon by writers who seemed to find a kind of luxury in panic and alarm, and to endeavor to propagate those feelings throughout the country; although for my own part, I regard them with little less of charity—I do not mean the people, but the rumors—with little less of good-will or sympathy than I should regard the propagation of the small-pox or the cattle-plague. Gentlemen, you have always had in this country, both in officers and in men, an army of the noblest and of the very best material. Allow me to give you a short anecdote to vary the wearisomeness of my discourse. I dare say many of you have heard the name of BEWICK, who was a famous wood-cutter, an artist of great celebrity—a northern man. He lived, I think, in the time of the American war. Besides his wood-cutting he determined, having an English heart in his bosom, that as it was a time of danger, he would learn a little soldiering; so he and two or three of his friends sent for a drill Sergeant, and the drill Sergeant put them through their exercises, but he only gave them one precept, and it was this: He said to them, 'Now mind, my lads—what you have to do is this: when you get into action you must stand like a brick wall;' and that has been the great quality of the British soldier, that under all circumstances he has been ready to stand, and he has stood, like a brick wall. And that was a time when standing like a brick wall, was almost enough to win a battle. It wont do now. War, instead of a rude contest of strength, has become one of the most highly-developed of all the arts practiced by mankind. I know not whether to regret it or to rejoice in it. I simply state the fact; but instead of trusting simply to the native and sterling qualities of the country, we must now endeavor to add to those qualities every advantage that can be imparted by the most skillful and effectual training. With a view to this training, not merely in the man, where it is comparatively easy, but in the officers, who are even more than the men the strength of the army, and the essential conditions of its efficiency, we have asked the country to pay a large sum of money. The country have met that call with cheerfulness, and have witnessed with satisfaction the downfall of a great monopoly. And, gentlemen, with respect to the alarmists, what have we lately seen? For the first time, certainly upon such a scale, and on such conditions, we have made a very great step in advance by endeavoring to put a portion of our forces into mimic action upon the open lands of Hampshire. The performances of those troops have been witnessed by most enlightened and distinguished foreign officers from every country in Europe. We are told at the end of the session, and told by an Ex-Minister, whose words must naturally carry force with his countrymen, that we had an army that could not march, and a gallant Colonel rose in his place, and told the House of Commons that he felt obliged to break through the rules of its procedure in order to raise a discussion upon the question of those manœuvres, for he said such was the course of the Government that it was a question not merely of the well-being, but of the very existence of the British Army. This was the condition to which we were reduced. Well, gentlemen, we have had time to receive back from foreign Courts the most interesting reports, which were made to their respective Governments by those distinguished officers, and I am rejoiced to inform you that their character is of a most encouraging description; that not only in every case do they feel an unbounded, or rather warm, admiration—in order that I might avoid anything like hyperbole; not only do they express a warm admiration of the *materiel*, both in officers and men, but of the various branches of the service. As to their efficiency, they speak in terms of the highest honor; and while as friendly critics they point out, as we knew they would point out, and as we had hoped they would point out, the many matters in which we may further improve, they show that the condition of the army, so far from justifying the ridiculous apprehensions which have gone abroad, is one which ought to fill all Englishmen with hope and satisfaction, and to prove to us that never were we more able—if it should please Providence to bring on us the necessity—never was the country more able to trust its defense to troops or to officers more worthy of their country, or more certain to make that defense effectual. And, gentlemen, let me say a word with respect to the War Minister. There has been a fashion in the present year to scoff at Mr. CARDWELL. I am glad to take my share of the condemnation; but I venture to affirm that no one who has held the seals of office as Secretary of State for War has done more—nay, has done so much—for the reform and efficiency of the army as Mr. CARDWELL; and when he retires he will leave behind him a name entitled to the approval and the gratitude of the country. Here, then, is our justification for dealing with the question of purchase.

Mr. GLADSTONE said: The reform of the House of Lords, which has been recommended in many quarters, is briefly this—and here I shall agree, perhaps, with my honorable friend, if I may so call him, or he will agree with me—the reform recommended is this, that we should eject and expel from the House of Lords what is called the hereditary principle. Now, gentlemen, I hope that I am, at least in earnest and sincere intention, what is called a Liberal politician; but before I agree, and before I commit myself to expelling from the House of Lords the hereditary principle, I will think once, I will think twice, I will even think thrice. It is not on account of this or that particular error committed by a public assembly that we are vitally or profoundly to change the established and accustomed usages and principles of the Constitution. No, gentlemen, this is a question of so much interest to us all that, even after the length to which I have necessarily been drawn, I must ask you to consider two things. Before you determine to expel the hereditary principle from the House of Lords, I ask you, the people of Greenwich, as representing the people of England, to consider in the first place, what you will substitute for the hereditary principle. But I have another point to suggest, and it is this. I have a shrewd suspicion in my mind that a very large proportion of the people of England have a sneaking kindness for this hereditary principle. I don't mean, gentlemen, by that that a large proportion of the people of England desire, or intend, or would permit that which I hope they never will desire, intend or permit—namely, that the House of Lords should exercise a paramount influence over the legislation of the country. That is quite another matter. But this I do say, that the people of England are not, like the people of France, lovers of naked political equality. England is a great lover of liberty, but of equality she has never been so much enamored. The way to judge this question is, perhaps, to observe the fact that for such long periods, and under so many varieties of form, the love of equality in France has not sufficed to save our generous and distinguished neighbors from the loss of liberty. The observation of this fact may tend to confirm the people of the three kingdoms in the feeling I think they entertain; but I want to put this to you as a practical question, the only mode of judging whether Englishmen—and I use the term as applicable to the people of the three kingdoms—the only mode of judging whether Englishmen are not unfriendly to social inequalities is by watching the working of our institutions in detail. Now, my observation has not been of a very brief period; I wish I were a great deal younger; but what I have observed is this, that whenever there is anything to be done, or to be given, and there are two candidates for it who are exactly alike—alike in opinions, alike in character, alike in possessions, the one being a commoner and the other a lord—the Englishman is very apt, indeed, to prefer the lord. Once on a time, about fifteen years ago, it was supposed that the Whig Party was too aristocratic, too exclusive, and a popular combination of members of Parliament was formed for the purpose of making a practical protest against this supposed exclusiveness. I don't think the charge was made good; but that is immaterial. This body of members—most respectable and excellent men—organized themselves, and after they had organized themselves for the purpose of making a practical protest of this kind, there came a petition from some rather important town in favor of the object of the association. This petition, I think, was handed to some one who acted as Secretary; but, at any rate, the question arose among them who should present the petition on the part of the body. I believe there were about forty of these gentlemen; there was only one of them who was a lord, and these gentlemen determined that the lord should present the petition. Well, now, gentlemen, we have had another instance—an amusing instance—within the last few days. You have all heard of the "seven points." I am not going to enter into the mysterious and mystical part of that transaction, which I have no doubt is destined, under the action of time, which brings all things to light, to undergo further elucidations. But there is one gentleman there is no doubt about at all, for he is in the thick of it. I believe he is a very distinguished man. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL seems to have cast his eyes around, and after surveying the whole circuit of the community, he thought he had got a secret whereby the discords of classes could be removed. So he proceeded to organize a body of working men whom he considered in some degree—great or small I don't say—to represent the working men on the one side, and he also organized a body to represent the other classes on the other side. Here was one body on one side, another body on the other side, and in the middle Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL comes in communication with both of these bodies. He speaks first to the one and then to the other. You have seen a clergyman in a large church when he gives out his text; he first of all looks to the people in one part of the church and says, "You will find it written so and so," and then to the other side of the congregation, "You will find it so and so." This is exactly, or almost exactly, what seems to have been done by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL. The only difference is this—that, unfortunately, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL gives a text out of one Testament to the people on this side, and a text out of the other Testament to the people on the other side. But the point to which I wish to call your attention is this—the description—it is a very narrow and a very clear one—which Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL gives to the working men of the nature and composition of the body he had organized. He might have said I have organized a body of educated, intelligent, independent men, and, perhaps, that would have occurred in another country. But what is the language he used? He said I have organized this body, and what does it contain? It contains Peers, Lords, Baronets, and one commoner—one solitary commoner among Peers, Lords and Baronets. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL must have known the dispositions of those whom he was addressing. No doubt when he leant to this side of the congregation he used the language which would be agreeable to their sympathies and feelings, and yet so it fell out that there was but one commoner in this illustrious body—like a solitary non-commissioned officer preferred from the ranks from the mess-table. That is the description—it is by decribing men as Peers, Lords and Baronets that he finds he will make his prescription most acceptable to those for whom it was intended. Now this is all very well—I know there cannot be much force in any particular illustration with respect to a matter that can only be judged by a long course of observation; but this I do say in my own conviction—the general sentiment of the mass of the population of this country is they think in some way or other that the people who compose the House of Lords in a very large proportion are either themselves men or the descendants of men who were put into the House of Lords for public services; and where men have been put into the House of Lords for public services, they are disposed to look with considerable favor upon the descendants of such men until they have proved themselves unworthy. They know, too, that in fact, and not by compulsion, but by the free will of the people, this body of gentlemen called the House of Lords, exercise throughout the country a vast social and political influence; and, lastly, they know, although the good ones have to carry upon their backs the responsibility of the bad, that many of them perform their duties in an admirable and exemplary manner. Well, under these circumstances—and I hope while I remain in public life I shall be able to act zealously and cheerfully with you for the promotion of Liberal opinions—I for one never understood by Liberal opinions either precipitate conclusions or subversive conclusions, and I trust we shall well consider before we commit ourselves to vast changes and the introduction of new principles, and that we shall know before we commit ourselves something of what the results are likely to be.

LEGISLATION FOR WORKING MEN.

"Now, gentlemen," continued the speaker, "I am drawing very near my close, but I must still refer to the sentiment which undoubtedly has been more perceptible in the country during the present year than I have noticed it in a good many former years—I mean the suspicion on the part of many members of the working classes that they are not governed as they ought to be, and that their interests are not properly considered. Well, I will not enter upon the particular causes connected with the state of Europe, which may go far to account for that sentiment; but I will venture to say this: that I think the working men will do well briefly and calmly to review history with respect to the last eighteen years. I take that period—I might take a longer one—but I take that period because it enables me to present results in a tolerably simple form, and because it is a period within which I have been most intimately conversant with a number of questions with which the welfare of the masses of the community is deeply and directly concerned. Now, within those eighteen years, what has taken place affecting all classes of the community, but especially, and more than all others, affecting the working masses of the people? In the first place, perfectly free access has been given for the entry into our ports of everything that they can want from every quarter of the world—I mean perfectly free whether as regards prohibitions, or as regards protective duties. In the second place, we have seen remitted during these eighteen years an amount of taxation which I will not undertake, and which it is not necessary for me to state minutely at this moment, but I will venture to say that the taxation upon commodities which has been remitted within that period is something like £15,000,000 or $20,000,000 sterling per annum. That remission of taxation in which the working man is so especially interested, has not been purchased by an augmentation of the burdens upon other classes, because the income tax, though it is higher than I like to see it, namely, sixpence in the pound, is a penny lower now than it was eighteen years ago, before those fifteen millions of taxes were remitted. Well, within these eighteen years the working man has been invested with the parliamentary franchise, and he now sees himself at a point where he may reasonably hope that, before he is six or eight months older, he will be protected in the free exercise of that franchise by means of the ballot, and Parliament has passed an act which aims at securing for all his children, under all circumstances, a good primary education and which provides that, if unhappily he be unable himself to meet the cost, it shall be defrayed for him by the State and by his wealthier neighbors. Well, this provision has been made for primary education, and endeavors have been made, through reforming the universities, and through the abolition of tests, and through an extensive dealing with the public and the grammar schools of the country, to establish the whole of our schools in a hierarchy of classes—one description of education above the other—so that, whenever there is in the child a capacity to rise, he may, with facility, pass on from point to point, and may find open to him the road to distinction. But education would not be of great use to the people unless the materials of study were accessible. In consequence, at no small cost of political effort, the material of paper has been set free from duty, and every restriction, in stamp or otherwise, upon the Press has been removed. The consequence has been, the creation of a Press which, for the lowness of its price, for the general excellence—aye, for the general wisdom and moderation with which it is written, and for the vast extent of its circulation, I might almost venture to call, not only an honor to the nation, but the wonder of the world. And, in order, gentlemen, that the public service might be indeed a public service—in order that we might not have among the civil officers of the State that which we had complained of in the army, viz., that the service was not the property of the nation, but of the officers—we have now been enabled to remove the barriers of nomination, patronage, jobbing, favoritism in whatever form; and every man belonging to the people of England—if he is able to fit his children for the purpose of competing for places in the public service—may do that entirely irrespective of the question what is his condition in life, or the amount of means of which he may happen to be, or not to be, possessed. Well, gentlemen, I say confidently in the face of those of the working community who may hear me, and to the minds of all those who may pay the least attention to those words through any other medium, that when measures like these have been achieved, there may remain much to be done. I am the last to deny it; I am the first to assert it. There is reason to look with patience and indulgence on the policy under which these results have been acquired. But, gentlemen, while I would impose upon the Government and the Legislature every burden that they are, in their own nature, capable of bearing, in my mind they are not your friends, but your enemies, who teach you to look to the Legislature for the removal of all the evils which afflict human life. I met the other day with a few lines, which I will read to you:

'People throughout the land,
Join in one social band,
And save yourselves.
If you would happy be,
Free from all slavery,
Banish all poverty,
And save yourselves.'

It is the individual man, the individual conscience, and the individual character on which much of human happiness or human misery depends. The social problems that confront us are many and formidable. Let the Government labor to its utmost, let the Legislature spend days and nights in your service, but after the very utmost has been achieved the question whether the English father is to be the father of a happy family and the centre of a united home is still a question that must depend mainly upon himself. And those who propose to you schemes like those seven points of which I have spoken, those who promise to dwellers in towns that every one shall have a house and garden with fresh air and ample space, those who tell you that there shall be markets for selling at wholesale prices retail quantities—I won't say that these are imposters because I have no doubt they are honest, but I do say they are quacks led away by a spurious philanthropy and fanaticism, men who offer you fruit which fill the mouth with ashes. The questions we have to answer are—how are the ravages of strong drink to be checked—how in an age when from year to year more and more of our women are becoming self-dependent members of the community—how, without tampering with the fundamental laws that determine providentially their position in the world—how are we to remove the serious social inequalities, under which I, for one, think they labor, how, in a country where wealth accumulates with such vast rapidity—how to check the growth of luxury and selfishness by sound and healthy opinions, how to secure to labor its due honor—I mean not only the labor of the hands, but the labor of the man with any and all the faculties that God has given him. How are we to make ourselves believe, and how are we to bring the country to believe that, in the sight of God and man, labor is honorable and idleness is contemptible. Depend upon it, gentlemen, I do but speak the serious and solemn truth when I say that within and beneath the political questions that are to be found upon the surface, lie those deeper and more serious questions that enter into the breasts and strike home to the conscience and mind of every man, and it is upon the solution of these questions that the well-being of England must depend. Gentlemen, I use the words of a popular poet when I give vent to these sentiments of hope, with which I for one venture to look forward to the future of this country. He says:

'The ancient virtue is not dead, and long may it endure.
May wealth in England'—

[And I am sure he means by wealth the higher sense of it—prosperity, and sound prosperity—]

'May wealth in England never fail, nor pity for the poor.'

Gentlemen, I trust that the strength of the country and the means of material prosperity will never be wanting to us. But it is far more important that there shall not be wanting the disposition to use these means aright. Gentlemen, I shall go from this meeting after having given you the best account in my feeble power, within the time and under the circumstances of the day, I shall go from this meeting strengthened by the comfort of your kindness and your indulgence, to resume my humble part in public labors. This motive will operate upon me in stimulating me to the discharge of the duties before me, when I look back upon the, I believe, unexampled circumstances under which you made me your representative. But I shall endeavor, and shall hope, to show my gratitude, not in vain words and idle compliments, but by the manful and unceasing efforts, according to my abilities, humble as they may be, to render my best services to a Queen that lives in the hearts of her people, and to a nation with respect to which I will say that, through all posterity, whether it be praised or blamed, whether acquitted or condemned, it will be acquitted or condemned upon this issue—that of having made good or having failed to do so, the most splendid opportunities; of having turned to proper account or failed to do so, the powers and the energies, and the faculties which stamp the people of this little island as among the few nations that have left their name and secured their place among the great nations of the world."

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor to the Troops in Berlin.

A Berlin dispatch sets forth that on Oct. 30 the Emperor, after unvailing the memorial to the Rifles of the Guard who fell during the French campaign, addressed the survivors of the battalion. Having thanked them for their distinguished services, he said:

"If the sword should again be forced into our hand by our enemies—which God forbid!—let us be found ready. It is in time of peace that we can prepare ourselves for the defense of our country. Remember the words of your chaplain, urging you to strengthen and improve your powers in time of peace. May those who succeed you in the ranks prove as true and valiant as you have proved yourselves to be."

The Emperor leaves today alone for Blankenburg, to shoot with the Duke of BRUNSWICK.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers' Latest Declaration.

M. THIERS received, on Oct. 27, the members of the Council-General of the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, upon which occasion he spoke as follows: "You all well understand me when I say that I am not a man of party. I am a Frenchman intrusted with the task of helping the country to emerge from a cruel crisis. I am not the author of the Republic, but I have received it as a trust. I am a man of honor, and that trust shall not perish in my hands, or through any deed of mine; but the mistrust which the Republic inspires in many demands from all Republicans a strong attachment to the cause of order. The Republic has need to be wiser than a monarchy, and to show that it can exist side by side with order and respect for the laws. The Government was energetic and resolute in the war which I was forced, although with a bleeding heart, to wage against the insurgents of Paris. It wishes now to be moderate; but it will not allow any one to disturb order, since public peace is indispensable to liberate our country. We must inspire confidence in foreigners, and prove to them that France is recovering, so that they may go and free our soil. We have not been able to regain our glory at the point of the sword. We must hasten our liberation by work and order, by efforts and sacrifices on the part of all."

IRELAND.

A Riot in Tipperary County.

Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.

An extraordinary riot at Emly, County Tipperary, was investigated on Thursday, Oct. 26, by the magistrates. A menagerie, owned by a man named WHITTINGTON, visited the place a few days ago, and was opened for the entertainment of the villagers. A crowd of spectators thronged the caravan, and amused themselves by poking the animals. Among those near the tiger's cage was a girl four years of age, who thrust her arms between the bars and was immediately seized by an enraged jaguar, which wrenched the limb off before the child could be extricated. A scene of great confusion ensued, and the people ran away in terror. WHITTINGTON apprehending an attack upon the menagerie and an attempt to destroy the animal, fastened up the caravan and kept within it. About 12 o'clock at night a party of forty or fifty men came and broke it open, fired three shots into the cage, threatening to shoot WHITTINGTON if he interfered, and having killed the jaguar, carried off the carcass and dissected it for the purpose of recovering the portions of flesh which had been eaten, in order that they might be buried in consecrated ground. Not satisfied with this revenge, they returned with a mob and again attacked the menagerie. The owner presented himself for a moment on the stage to remonstrate, but received a severe blow from a stone, and was obliged again to hide himself. For four hours the mob continued to shower stones upon the caravan, and he dared not venture out. He swore that as many as 1,200 stones were flung by the crowd. The Police from the nearest station, which is three miles distant, at length came to the rescue, and identified three of the rioters, who have been sent for trial at the next Quarter Sessions. The child's arm has been amputated, and she is likely to survive the accident.

WEATHER REPORT.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11—7 P. M.—The low barometer which was Friday afternoon in New-York has moved eastward into the Atlantic Ocean. Brisk and high north-west winds with clear and clearing weather has prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States. Clear weather with easterly winds in the Southern and Gulf States have succeeded to the westerly winds of last night. An area of high barometer has moved rapidly north-eastward, and now extends over Ohio and Michigan with clear weather. The barometer has fallen with threatening weather. Cloudy weather has prevailed on Lake Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

An area of low pressure will probably develop on Sunday west of Illinois, and increasing southerly winds be experienced throughout the Mississippi Valley and on the upper lakes, with falling barometer and rising temperature; pleasant weather prevails very generally on the Southern and Gulf States, with light easterly winds; rising barometer with north-west and easterly winds and falling temperature in the Middle and Eastern States. Cautionary signals continue this evening at New-York, New-London, Boston and Portland.

What the Brooklyn Reformers Intend Doing.

The meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday evening was the subject of conversation in all quarters yesterday, and it was looked upon as a magnificent demonstration. It showed clearly that the citizens were fully aroused to the necessity of prompt action, and it was hoped that the efforts of the Committee would be crowned with the success they deserved. It is stated that evidence has already been obtained which will result in the vote in at least six election districts being thrown out for irregularity in polling and counting, and that if this is done there can be but one course for the County Canvassers to pursue, and that is to declare the gentlemen on the Republican county ticket, and on the city ticket, with, perhaps, the exception of the Mayor, entitled to their seats. The Democrats themselves have already found "errors" which compel them to acknowledge the election of Col. CHAS. B. MORTON for Assembly, NELSON SHAURMAN for City Auditor, and F. A. SCHROEDER for City Controller, and it is believed if they count again they will find other flagrant errors. It will be remembered that at the election in the Fall of 1869 the Democrats undertook to count JOHN CUNNINGHAM in for the office of Sheriff, but were deterred by the fear of punishment, and, with great reluctance, gave ANTHONY WALTER the certificate.

The Committee who were appointed at the meeting on Friday night will organize on Monday evening at the directors' room of the Academy of Music, and subcommittees will be appointed who will immediately set about the work to which they are assigned. They have a heavy task before them, but they will accomplish it and earn the gratitude of the public. The TIMES printed a very large edition yesterday, containing full reports of the meeting, and by 10 o'clock in the morning not a copy could be obtained anywhere, so rapidly was the edition sold.

Annual Conference of the Congregational Clergymen.

At the annual Conference of the ministers of the Congregational churches of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, held in the Tabernacle at Jersey City, last week, Rev. W. B. BROWN, of Newark, was chosen to preside. Rev. H. H. MCFARLAND acted as Secretary. The Conference was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Orange, N. J.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON offered his resignation as a delegate to the National Conference of Congregational Churches to meet at Oberlin, Ohio. The resignation was accepted. An informal report of the Committee appointed at the last Conference, concerning the condition of the American and Foreign Christian Union, resulted in the undertaking of the work of that society in Europe by the American Board of Foreign Missions. The Moderator upon motion appointed a committee to fill vacancies in the roll of delegates to the National Council. The Committee consisted of Drs. BACON, of Orange; PALMER, of New-Jersey and Rev. G. B. WILCOX, of our own City.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, at the request of the members, addressed the audience on the subject of his retirement from the Broadway Tabernacle.

At the close of Dr. THOMPSON'S remarks the Committee on Filling Vacancies in the National Council reported favorably the following delegates and substitutes: Rev. M. RICHARDSON, New-York, as delegate, Rev. R. PALMER as substitute; Deacon WM. H. SMITH as delegate, and T. S. BERRY as substitute. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. BACON, Deacon SAMUEL HOLMES, Dr. STREBEIGH and Dr. C. S. MARTIN, of Brooklyn, were appointed a committee to consult with Dr. THOMPSON on his certificate of withdrawal from the Conference.

The Moderator was authorized to fill any vacancies in the list of delegates that may occur before the assembling of the National Council at Oberlin.

Effect of the Election on the Ring Printing Company.

It is understood that the New-York Printing Company have begun a large reduction of their force, the result of the recent election making retrenchment necessary on the part of the owners. Yesterday all the men employed in the lithographic department, with the exception of the foreman and one or two others, were dismissed.

Ingersoll in New-Jersey.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. JARVIS, of the Sheriff's office, had received information to the effect that Mr. INGERSOLL was in New-Jersey, awaiting the completion of the arrangements for bail, and that he would surrender himself when his bond had been prepared.

The New-Bedford Merchants.

Alluding to some of the fanciful statements respecting the effects of the loss of whaling vessels, the New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*, of Friday, says: "Our merchants take their losses coolly, and are amused at the sensational articles published in some journals, and the queer projects suggested for their relief."

More Money for the Departments.

The Deputy Controller has recently paid over to the Department of Public Parks $50,000, and to the Department of Docks $50,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 93¼ for money and account. American Securities opened—5-20 bonds, '62s, 91⅝; '65s, 91⅝; '67s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed 93¼ for money, 93⅜@93¼ for the account. American Securities, 5-20 bonds, '62s, 91⅝; '65s, 91⅝; '67s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, Nov. 11—A. M.—French Rentes, 57f. 10c.

11 P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—10½ A. M.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.@9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—1½ P. M.—COTTON closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.@9¾d.; sales of the day 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. LARD, 45s. 9d.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11½ A. M.—TALLOW, 50s. for new. Evening.—SPERM-OIL, £87@£90 ₱ ton. LINSEED-OIL, £34 10s.@£34 15s. ₱ ton. TALLOW, 50s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for new.

[Advertisement.]

For next year's reading, why not try the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*? It is adapted especially to the family circle, teaches self-culture, self-control, and how to train and educate children, how to treat the imbecile and insane, and discipline the criminal classes, what pursuit in life to follow, how to choose trusty partners in business, confidential clerks, and companions in wedlock. It describes public men, showing the relation of likeness to character, and how to "Read Faces at Sight." It indicates who are, and who are not rogues. In short, it is a Journal of Human Nature, devoted to the science of man. Only $3 a year. Clubbed with any $4 magazine at $6, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 11—*In the steam-ship Atlantic, for Liverpool.*—Ferd. S. Winslow, Herman Winslow, Francis Winslow, Mrs. J. H. Burton, Clark C. Burton, Frank V. Burton, E. K. Sargeant, H. G. Dorr, H. H. Perkins and lady, W. H. Chapman, Rev. A. N. Wyckoff, Rev. H. R. Waite, Rev. Jos. Milliken and lady, Dr. A. Douglass Hall, Major W. L. Hall, Capt. Stead, Dr. Alonzo Towle, George Cooke and lady, J. L. Underhill and lady, Master Underhill, Mrs. Alexander Bunton, John G. Cockin, Benjamin Seaward, M. Canavan, Mrs. J. Walters, Mrs. J. Watters, David Douglas Wilson and lady, Mrs. J. Walters, Miss E. Burk, Mr. Lisson, W. T. Smith, P. C. Gleason, A. W. Barnard, F. M. Milhau, E. A. Brigham, Rogers H. Rich, Thomas Ismay, Sr., Charles Kearney, J. D. Wattles and lady, Herman Bartels, lady, and child, W. P. Hill, Mr. Hartsorn, H. L. Jaques, Leo Blum, B. Haineman, P. A. Morrow, Robert Woodward, C. D. Daggett, George Crouch, John Jos. Abraham and lady, Mr. Lee, T. C. Brady, J. C. Fagin, Edwin B. Stoll, James P. Farrell, Mrs. Magee, Mrs. Jos. T. Sabine, R. H. Whitney, Geo. North, Jr.

NOV. 11—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—John Rice, Wm. Birkett, Rev. P. McDowall, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Barton, 7 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ballon, Thomas Harbison, Inglis O. Connor, James Watt, C. Dunlop, Miss Virginia Zabriski, Thomas Potts, A. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Ballon, R. C. Watson, E. Phillipi, Robert Barbour, F. Davison, S. Smith, Ed. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. S. Marks, Miss Cecilia Marks, Master Joel Marks, Miss Leonora Marks, Miss Whitlock, C. E. Baker, Wm. J. Lowry, O. A. Gager, Mrs. M. A. Dalleit and daughter, H. G. Huntingdon, Mrs. Huntingdon, Prof. J. S. Lombard, Mrs. M. S. Gill, Miss McDowell, Mrs. Houghton, 6 children and 2 maids, Wm. McCartney.

NOV. 11—*In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.*—W. Haufmann, Miss Haufman, Rev. H. F. Park, J. McDonald, Miss K. O'Flaningham, Capt. Selwyn, Rev. M. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. Jobson, W. Kane, Miss Kane, Mrs. W. Kane, C. Underwood, P. Lynch, Mrs. P. Lynch, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Jones, Mrs. E. Millonkines, Miss S. Millonkines, J. Farnswork, W. H. Hodge, F. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Master Williams.

NOV. 11—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. Jones, S. M. Burton, Thos. Sherman, Rev. Mr. Lawrence, Andrew Cleary, C. H. Blake, Miss Blake, Thomas Savage, Mr. Emery, T. H. Dudley, Miss Mattock, Rev. W. Caird, Rev. Jno. Hester, Bishop Stevens and wife, A. D. Souviene, Patrick Callaghan, Mrs. L. Loew, G. H. Chapin, H. Hunter, Marvin Wilson, Countess de Baligsac and maid.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—R. W. Holcombe, S. Hallidy, Miss C. E. Williams, Miss P. A. Williams, W. C. Duxbery, J. H. Stanwood, M. H. Houghton, lady and 2 children, Mr. Watkins, lady, 2 children and servant, George Nichols, J. Jackson, Frank Smith, James Wynnus.

NOV. 11—*In steam-ship Erin, for London.*—J. H. Jones, Mrs. J. H. Jones, Mrs. Skinner, Miss Skinner, F. Marshall, Mrs. F. Marshall, Miss F. Marshall, Mr. Daniels, Mrs. Daniels, Mr. Lepeht, Mrs. Lepeht, Miss Lepeht.

NOV. 11—*In steam-ship Franklin, from Stettin.*—Anna Koppen, Aug. Neumann, M. Stranz, Sophie Fbecte, Richard Groschel, M. Geiferts, John Horner and daughter, Ferdinand Bergemann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:43 | Sun sets......4:45 | Moon sets..5:10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:21 | Gov. Island..8:10 | Hell Gate..9:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Atlanta, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Italy, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Main, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Bolivar, Evans, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; A. C. Stiners, Davis, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Liverpool and Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Brown, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Harvest Queen, Janssen, Liverpool, Charles H. Marshall & Co.; Tamerlane, Sumner, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Assunta, (Ital.,) Lauri, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; St. Mary, Hollowell, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Aberdeen, Treat, Galveston, Snow & Burgess.

Brig Herald, Henson, Cardenas, L. Sylvester.

Schrs. Ida Lewis, Heustis, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Enterprise, Leighton, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Nelly Porter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Helen, Berry, Baltimore; Emerald, Decatur, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Franklin, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Stettin Oct. 10, Christiansand 15th, and Halifax Nov. 8, with mdse. and 611 passengers to Wendt & Rammelsburg.

Steam-ship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg Oct. 28, with mdse. and 1,065 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds and heavy head sea during the entire passage.

Steam-ship Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sydney, C. B., 7 ds., with 1,150 tons coal to International Coal & Railway Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Brig Annie Eldridge, (arr. 9th,) Clifford, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras, and been 7 ds. from thence with strong head winds.

Schr. Frances G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Phillips, Ocho Rios, Jam., 17 ds., with fruit to Rathbun & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left no vessels.

Schr. Caledonia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Layton, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., via Tarpaulin Cove, with 235 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Phebe, Hewitt, Havana 10 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Wigwam, Sherwood, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. Flower, Chase, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Sam Weller, Smith, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. S. E. Wright, Carter, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. Wm. R. Mitchell, Parker, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. White Swan, Davis, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. Mira A. Pratt, Pratt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. William Capes, Allen, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Warsteed, Peterson, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Ellen Baxter, Marshall, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Allen, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Martha A., (Br.,) Carver, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Davis, Jonesport, with spiling to order.

Schr. Electra Bailey, Parker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. E. Wellman, Merrill, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. William B. Thomas, Winsmore, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie May, Robinson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Ferrill, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Aridne, Shaw, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Plowboy, Bennett, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Sunwick, Johnson, Port Johnson, for Bristol.
Schr. General Gillum, Murray, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, New-Haven.
Schr. B. E. Sharp, Coleman, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Bedabedoc, Knowlton, Vinalhaven.
Schr. Rachel Vannaman, Brown, Boston.
Schr. J. G. Hunington, Fisher, Providence.
Schr. Althea, Smith, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Harris, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Union Flag, Murray, Hurricane Island.
Schr. E. M. Fox, Brooks, Greenport.
Schr. Splendid, Phinny, Wareham.
Schr. M. P. King, Swift, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, a gale, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Atlantic, Calabria, City of Paris and Italy, for Liverpool; Australia and Sidonian, for Glasgow; Erin, for London; City of Galveston, for Galveston; Cortes and United States, for New Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke and Isaac Bell, for Richmond; George B. Upton, for do.

Below.

Brig Spring Bird, (Br.,) Thomas, from St. Thomas, via Viquez, with mdse. to Peniston & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Arr. brigs J. W. Drisko and Chimborazo, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 11.—Arr. bark Brothers, from Yarmouth, N. S.; schrs. Vrale, Wilmington, Del.; D. V. Streaker, New-York; Althea, New-York.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; ship Reunion, for Liverpool; bark Draupuer, (?) for Liverpool.

Spoken.

Nov. 9, lat. 40 30, lon. 67:38, by pilot-boat Mary A. Fish; Nov. 4, United States sloop-of-war Wabash, from Boston for New-York, under canvas.

Miscellaneous.

The reported arrival of the steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool, in this morning's papers, was an error. She has not yet arr.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, from Vera Cruz for New-York, to sail 11th.

European Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11.—The steam-ship Samaria, of the Cunard line, Capt. Billinge, from Boston Oct. 31, arr. at this port today, and after landing parcel sand passengers, proceeded for Liverpool.

The steam-ship England, Capt. Andrews, of the National line, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. here yesterday, and, having landed passengers, proceeded for Liverpool.

The steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Williams, of the Guion line, from New-York on the 1st inst., arr. here this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 11.—The steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Meier, of the Hamburg-American line, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. at this port yesterday, and, having landed passengers and English mails, proceeded for Hamburg.

CHRISTIANSAND, Nov. 10.—Sld. the Baltic Lloyds steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. P. Barandon, for New-York.

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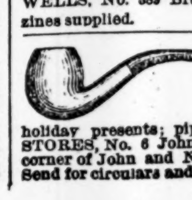

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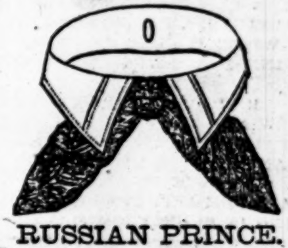

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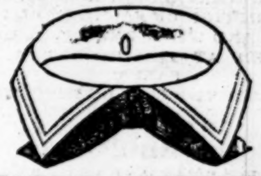
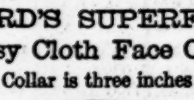
Argosy Cloth Face Collar.
This is the most stylish and newest Collar out—should be worn with the Bow under the Collar, as drawing.



WARD'S SUPERFINE
Argosy Cloth Face Collar.
This Collar is three inches deep.



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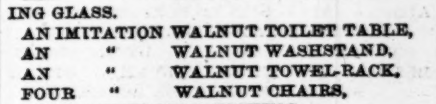
Factories Nos. 376, 378, and 380 Hudson-st.



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LAST NOTICE.
Holders of tickets for the Grand Distribution in aid of the New-York Foundling Asylum and the Washington, D. C., Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, are requested to take notice that final and positive arrangements have been made for holding the distribution at Washington on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871, when the sum of $200,000 will be distributed among the holders of tickets for the enterprise, which is the first of the kind for which the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given his permit. For the comparatively small sum of $5 a ticket entitling the holder of it to a chance in this Grand Distribution can be obtained.
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